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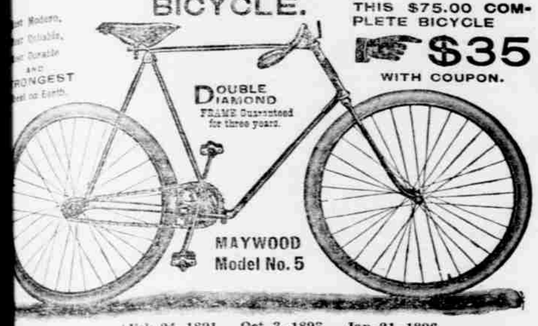

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THE BUSYBODY.

She sits behind the curtains drawn,
Or else behind the shutters;
She watches every coat and hat
And every dress that flutters;
There's not a thing the neighbors do—
Unless they seek to pester
By shutting doors and windows, too—
That doesn't interest her.
She knows what kind of meat they buy,
What kind of servants buy it,
Who calls on who and when and why,
And no one can deny it.
She hears the door bells when they ring,
And, though she may be sleeping,
Up from her slumbers she will spring
To do her little peeping.
It's really fun, so folks aver,
To see her daily dodging;
A matrimonial spat to her
Is food and drink and lodging.
And should some husband come home late,
O'ercome with curious capers,
He might as well proclaim his state
In all the daily papers.
She'll tell you what the lovers say
When on the steps they're spooning,
And each piano, far away,
That stands in need of tuning.
About her knowledge of affairs
She often grows elated,
And seems to know most everything—
Except just how she's hated.
—N. Y. Recorder.

ERRORS.

Errors in matters which either are history, or one day will be such, are grievously common. Men who ought to know better make most remarkable statements about things, and then wonder at the derision they excite. For instance, at one of the noon-day political meetings a hectic gentleman who seemed to be right in the confidence of a great many great men, and who told about them with rapid-fire speech, took up the question of the United States army, and declared that it isn't anything like the army of Valley Forge and Bunker Hill, but that it has dwindled to a sort of select dancing club in blue clothes. He suggested that there are no campaigns any more. He alluded to certain occasions when he charged that the army had set out to conquer two dollars' worth of coffee-cooling Indians and had spent $12,000,000 in doing it, the chief result being to give several regiments outing vacations in good trout countries. The speaker kept on at this rate and was applauded right along. Intoxicated by the success of his generalities, he committed the error of particularization. He declared that, "for instance, the recent alleged outbreak in Jackson's Hole was a war without bloodshed, in which no man was injured or rendered uncomfortable."

This is a great error, as can readily be proved by consulting with William Crary. Mr. Crary is a young man who lives in a once-booming town, where he sold real estate in an addition called Halcyon Heights—a poetic place, with a brickyard in it and a great future and a big cornfield before it. Mr. Crary is a man who is always out after experience, and when the first intimation came from Jackson's Hole that there was a chance for an aspiring coroner up that way, he decided to go out and look at the killing and get some souvenirs. He arrived in Rexburg with a determination to sell his life as dearly as possible, and to get a good assortment of Kodak pictures in furtherance of the transaction.

At Rexburg appeared one Lewis, an elector in the precinct, who represented that the horse he offered for sale was kind and gentle, and also rapid. Crary had bought his fare in the stage, but he opportunity to purchase a horse might not present itself later, so he bundled his cargo upon the vehicle and, with the assurance that he would tell Gen. Coppinger, who was somewhere over near the foothills that a stageful of lieutenants was coming, he started away gayly.

Now, the plain facts of it are that Lewis was a ferocious liar. The horse was one of those big-boned, pan-footed beasts which, three minutes after being mounted, resolve themselves each into one vast ridge pole, and which shove along at a floundering motion which shakes a man's boots off unless he is wary and experienced. These animals churn, pound, bruise and stupefy the rider in half the time required by the elephant to accomplish a similar purpose. Mr. Crary lasted three miles, and when the stage drew up he mournfully declared that his spirited animal had thrown him and he had sprained his ankle. The beast had done nothing of the kind, but Crary knew his men.

Immediately there was wild contention among those four lieutenants, who, detached from their commands, were now en route to join them. Every one of them wanted to win glory by conquering the maddened steed of the Idaho desert. Naseby, of Angel island, won, and the other three disgustedly settled back to lie to one another about the experiences in horsebreaking which they had had since leaving the Point. Naseby rushed on ahead, and in a minute or two was out of sight, while Crary, in a semi-recumbent attitude in Naseby's seat, wondered what the army man would do to get out of it. He found out in 15 minutes. At the next turn in the trail they found Naseby lying in a swoon beside the way, the vicious animal standing near. The proper restoratives brought the false Naseby out of his fraudulent faint, and he related with great circumstance how the horse had bolted and had leaped an irrigation ditch 40 feet broad, had waltzed all over the neighboring country, and had finally stood straight up in the air on one hind leg, and, reaching around rearward with the other, had kicked Naseby in the small of the back until he felt life oozing out of him.

In a delirium of delight the other officers insisted that Naseby didn't know how to ride anything more violent than a Greek fishing skiff on the Sacramento river, and they insisted on showing him how the thing should be done. Grissette, coming from Fort Robinson, obtained the great favor of the next mount, and as the remaining two soldier men yelled encouragement and directions at him Naseby under his breath begged Crary to keep still about the horrible truth of the horrible beast.

"It is an honor," he said, "to be thrown and butchered up by a vicious horse, but to be battered up and down like a pebble in a child's rattle by a thunderous, clumsy beast that wouldn't run away if dynamite was exploded under it is to be guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Oh, of all the torturing things of this life, that load of equine lumber is the worst. Hi, Grissette!" aloud, "don't give him too much head or he'll get away and you'll find yourself Mazeppaing over into the Wind river country!"

Lieut. Grissette laughed scornfully, and dug his spurs into the beast's flank. They disappeared out to eastward. "I'll bet eight dollars his hip bones are up under his ears in a quarter of an hour," Naseby groaned in confidential tones to Crary. The latter refused to take the bet. The other two military men set themselves about making their companions comfortable, cheerfully promising Naseby that his broken leg should be reset in three hours, and his ribs, fractured by the spirited horse when it stood upon him, should be dug out and trimmed promptly. "It is all the fortunes of war, old boy," said Henderson, of Douglas. "Think what fame it will be for you to go lolling around the post with a pack of broken bones, received while on duty at the front. I envy you. Only you must let me give you some lessons in horsemanship before you try any more of these unknown and fiery mountain beasts. They are wild as lightning streaks."

Naseby and Crary thought of the rumbling, slow, stupid old crate of bones which they had ridden, and—

"Hello!" yelled Henderson. "There's Grissette. Wounded, too!"

There is no need to tell of the lie of Grissette. It was simply irreproachable, and Naseby and Crary, looking at each other, were ashamed of the paltry and weak tales they had told. And when an hour later they picked up Henderson and Benswick mounted and cheerily rode away, Henderson soared in the mountain clouds of fiction to describe the wicked spirit of the horse, while every man of them excepting the untried Benswick knew the animal had simply hobbled along just out of view of the stage. And Benswick! It is distressing to guess what his thoughts must have been. He realized perfectly well that the four others had lied about their fearful experiences and had merely been shaken and rocked into human pulp, and yet he swore positively that the mount had stood upon its head and had turned three somersaults in the air before picking him up in its teeth and shaking him like a corn-popper. "I can ride lively horses, but this one is too lively," he said sadly, and hinted about a dislocated collarbone, a caved-in skull and a broken arm.

They all agreed that it would be suicide for anyone to try to master that animal, so they all squeezed into the stage and left it to follow if it should choose. Did I tell you that, although there were comfortable seats, every man of them seemed to prefer resting on his knees?

They were proud men, those four officers, and although each knew the other was vilely lying yet they all persistently told and retold of their hurts, and when they got to the main body it was odd to see how every one of them insisted that some other fellow was the worst sufferer and ought to go first to the surgeon, and how finally, in Spartan fortitude, they all decided to bear their injuries without medical assistance.

This is the first time the history of the case has been recited, but when next anyone remarks in your hearing that no soldier or officer was injured in the course of the Jackson's Hole campaign, you tell him he is mistaken.

War is indeed a terrible thing.—Chicago Record.

SHE LEARNS ITS VALUE.

Young Girl's Method of Discovering Her Engagement Ring's Price.

Two young girls dressed in stylish tailor-made gowns entered a State street jeweler's shop. They asked to see diamond rings and for a few moments pretended to be very much interested in the gold circlets and their brilliants. All at once one of them fished in her pocketbook and produced a ring set with a most beautiful emerald.

"Could you duplicate a ring like this?" she asked.

"Yes," said the jeweler.

"For how much?" The girl hesitated just the least bit asking that question. The jeweler glanced at a friend, winked and smiled. He told her the price and then the girl asked:

"This is a rather valuable ring, isn't it?"

"Yes, quite valuable."

"Well, I shall see mamma first, and if I decide to have the ring duplicated I will let you know."

"She'll not be back," said the jeweler, after the door had closed. "Happy creature! She really never intended duplicating the ring, but she was mortally anxious to find out how much her fiance had paid for it. For that was her engagement ring, and you know she had to know how much the trinket was really worth. His depth of affection is largely measured by the value of his engagement ring. Now she's happy. Did you notice the beatific expression when I told her my price? Happy youth! They are pretty much all alike."

Railway Accident Caused by Heat.

A passenger train on the North British railway met with a curious accident which engineers attribute to the intense heat which prevailed on that day. The train when rounding a curve left the rails and ran on the ballast for nearly 400 feet before it could be stopped. This state of thing was brought about by the spreading of the rails from expansion caused by the heat. According to the report the thermometer on that day and at that point registered 128 degrees. The derailing occurred at noon while the track was exposed to the full rays of the sun. The expansion took place within a few hours, as an inspector had passed over the road during the forenoon, and everything appeared to be in the usual condition. As the train approached the spot the engineer saw the rails were badly warped, and although he at once applied the brake, it was too late to stop. The curious feature of the mishap was that the engine remained on the track, having gone safely over the spread rails. In connection with this account comes the statement that the road had not been kept in the very best condition.—N. Y. Ledger.

Wrong Construction.

Wife—You saw Mrs. Browner last evening?

Husband—Yes; but not to speak to.

"What a whopper! They tell me you were sitting with her for more than two hours."

"True; but it was she who did all the talking."—Spare Moments.

A CUNNING CONVICT.

He Tortured Himself in Order to Get Placed on the Sick List.

A case showing great cunning and perseverence, as well as tolerance of much self-inflicted pain continued for many months, is worth telling, says Chambers' Journal. The convict was most determined and resourceful in his efforts at malingering. He began by running a piece of copper wire into his knee, by which he nearly lost his leg. He then produced a number of sores round the knee joint, and kept up a great degree of swelling and inflammation by means of a rag and thread pushed into the wounds. Upon the discovery of this he took to introducing lime below the skin. On another occasion a bandage was found firmly bound round the man's thigh, the result being, in medical phraseology, "extensive swelling and lividity of the thigh."

The doctor ordered his limb to be enveloped with a large piece of gutta-percha so as to checkmate the prisoner's malpractices. The latter, however, by means of a strip of sheeting, and the skewer to which part of his dinner was attached, formed a tourniquet, and by it compressed his leg so much during the night as to quite neutralize the medical treatment it had received during the day. The imposture was at length detected by an order of the doctor to expose the limb outside the bedclothes to the view of the officer day and night, and from that hour progress was toward complete recovery.

INCREASED COTTON PRODUCT.

Improvement in Agricultural Methods in Twenty Years.

Some recently published figures and other data with regard to the growth of cotton production are interesting, says the Savannah (Ga.) News. In 1875 the average yield per acre was 260 pounds. During the 20 years the acreage devoted to cotton cultivation increased 128 per cent., while the production increased 183 per cent. That is to say, the farms of the present day are much more productive than were those of 20 years ago. The reason is, as every practical farmer knows, that agricultural methods have been greatly improved during the time. Investors and chemists have labored with the farmer to the end of bringing the lands up to a higher state of productiveness. The former have produced new implements for the cultivation of the soil in an improved and at the same time labor-saving manner. The latter have instructed the farmer as to the chemical elements needed for the enrichment of his soil, and the fertilizer manufacturer has provided those elements in convenient form for utilization. Rule-o'-thumb farming has to a great degree given way to scientific farming. Those farmers who have not their own test tubes and text books are readers of good agricultural periodicals, which supply useful and accurate information with regard to soils, fertilizers, etc., to take the place of guesswork. The farms, like everything else, is progressing.

"BOYS ALL OVER."

How Two Youngsters Experimented with Poison Ivy.

Superintendent Kimball, of the life-saving service, told a story of two boys, and it is so "boys all over," as most mothers would say, that it ought to be printed. The now accomplished officer says that when he was a boy he had a chum, and both were poisoned year after year while running about the woods by poison ivy. One day, says the Washington Star, they heard or read something to the effect that if persons would swallow two or three leaves of the ivy they would never again be affected by it. To relieve themselves of the regular summer and often-recurring annoyance they decided to take a few leaves of it as medicine. Mr. Kimball was of an investigating turn of mind, and found out that on the under side of the leaf there was a very fine dust. He told his companion that as they were experimenting it would be well to see if it made any difference whether one side or the other contained the poison. He rolled up his three leaves so as to cover the dust, and his friend rolled his so as to leave the dust side exposed. With a glass of water and as little chewing as possible they swallowed their doses. The result was something horrible, especially for the boy who took the dusty side of the argument. For weeks after he could not shut his mouth on account of the terrible condition of his mouth and throat. He had to be fed with liquids by a quill, and it was only a miracle that he did not die. Mr. Kimball fared somewhat better, especially as to his mouth and throat, but there was trouble enough on the inside to make up for it. And there was no cure worked. The next season they suffered as before.

"Now, was't that like a boy?" is what everybody said, and what all will say now.

PATRON SAINT OF BARBERS.

Alexander the Great Started the Fashion of Shaving.

The confessor of Francis II. of France refused him absolution until he had completely removed his beard. An ancient German was by tribal custom not allowed to cut off his flowing beard until he had killed his first man in battle. About the year 200 B. C. the Roman Emperor Scipio Africanus inaugurated the custom of shaving among the Roman nobles. Henry I. of England wore a beard until a courageous preacher leveled his eloquence at him to such good purpose that he submitted to be shaved. From the time of Julius Cæsar until the advent of William the Conqueror the Britons wore mustaches, but the clergy, after the conversion of the islanders, were forced to shave by law. One of the early popes established the shaving of Roman Catholic priests to distinguish them from the patriots of Constantinople. The priests of the Greek church still wear beards. Peter the Great of Russia laid a tax on beards and delinquents were forced to have their faces shaved with a blunt razor or to have the hairs pulled out with pincers. So everybody shaved. The first shaving was done by order of Alexander the Great, who forced the Greek warriors to cut off their beards, as he found them awkward impediments in the hand-to-hand contests of that time.

A GYPSY DANCER.

At the date this story commences, about the year 1743, there resided in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, a family of ancient pedigree and great wealth. This was the family of Sir George Pasely, a gentleman of the old English school.

Sir George was married, though not until he was already an old bachelor, but his wife was a young and lovely being, of tender age, compared with his own, for when she became Lady Pasely she was but 19 years of age. Sir George doted on her, and, indeed, she was worthy his fondest regard, being everything in person and mind that the heart could wish. But, alas! the destroyer, Death, came, and the same hour that made him father took the gentle mother and fond wife to her long home. Time rolled on, and the sweet child grew daily more like what her mother was, while Sir George loved her with a deep and absorbing affection.

There was a young man, a wild and reckless spirit, that claimed to be next of kin to the Pasely family with Sir George, and would doubtless, from some peculiar cause known to law, be able to establish his right to the estates now holden by Sir George, provided he should die without issue. Therefore the birth and growth of little Louise Pasely was watched with jealous care by Ernest Renwood, who hoped one day to possess the broad Pasely estates for his own.

Four years had passed since the birth of Louise, who proved to be a sturdy and beautiful child, when Renwood saw that he must bring his designs to an issue, and not leave any longer his hopes to chance. He therefore formed the resolution of adopting some expedient to rid himself of her, for, as we have seen, she stood between him and the rich lands he so much coveted. He was not naturally a hardened villain, but that most powerful incentive to evil, that most thriving agent of the Evil Spirit, avarice, was goading him on to the brink of perdition; and he was an orphan and had been reared lacking the fostering care and godly counsel that forwarns and forearms youth against the temptations of manhood.

It was late one mild summer's night when he came to this conclusion; he recalled to his mind that at a wild and secluded spot some two miles from the immediate neighborhod of Sir George's estate, there were encamped at that very hour a band of gypsies, who he at once conjectured might be of service to him in the plan he proposed to execute, viz., to rid himself of the little Louise Pasely, heiress to the estates that he was determined to possess.

Louise disappeared on the subsequent night and on the following morning, when her absence was discovered, consternation filled the hearts of all.

Twelve years, with all the changes that so long a period of time brings, have passed since the loss that had so wrung the heart of Sir George. He had grown gray and many a wrinkle crossed his manly brow.

A gypsy band were in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, and the beautiful danseuse Minitti, with her handsome companion, was performing to the delighted villagers of the country. It did not escape the inquisitive eyes of the spectators that her companion, Fernando, watched with loving eye each motion of Minitti.

The little town in the environs of which the gypsy band were encamped was one day thrown into commotion by one of the inhabitants declaring that an article of considerable value had been stolen from his house. One of the inhabitants even remembered to have seen a female of the tribe near the door of the house whence the jewel was missing, and was ready to make oath that it was none other than Manitti, the danseuse of the tribe.

This was quite sufficient, and upon such strong circumstantial evidence the beautiful girl was seized and rudely carried before the justice of the county for examination. In vain was all proof offered by the tribe as to her innocence; no court would heed a gypsy's evidence, and the justice was forced, though compassion was in his heart, aye, and it beamed broadly from his countenance, too, to commit the girl.

Immediately after the justice had pronounced the sentence, and the weeping girl was about to be borne away by the officers of the court, a young man stepped suddenly forward from the crowd and said, while he thrust aside the rough hands that were extended to seize Minitti:

"Stand back, if you would not have me take your lives. The girl is innocent—I stole the jewel. Why should you charge this upon that gentle being, innocent and pure, aye, purer than the best of ye! It is I who am guilty."

"Thou!" cried the gypsy girl, "impossible, Fernando!" for it was her companion of the dance. And the gentle girl, rejoicing to find one friend so near her in this fearful moment, threw her arms about his neck and wept upon his breast.

"Even so, dear Minitti," he replied, "but fear not for me, I shall soon be released again. Keep up a brave heart, dear girl."

As he said these words, the justice directed officers to release the girl and commit the young man to prison, glad of an opportunity to clear one whom he could not find in his heart to commit.

The justice was Sir George Pasely, and that same night while he sat alone in his study, musing upon the examination of the gypsy and the singular circumstances relating to it, a servant announced that a stranger desired to see him. He was admitted, and the tall, gaunt person of the gypsy leader was before him. Sir George motioned him to a seat.

"Judge," said he at once, "I am a man of few words. I have come here on a matter of business, and with your permission will speak at once to the point."

"Go on, sir."

"Twelve years ago," continued the gypsy, "you lost a child."

The old man sprang like an infuriated animal upon the person of the gypsy, and, seizing him by the throat, had nearly thrown him upon the floor before the gypsy sufficiently recovered himself to release his neck from Sir George's grasp.

"Stay," said the gypsy, casting off the justice with an ease that showed at once his superior physical power, and with a degree of composure that proved him to be no stranger to scenes of personal conflict, "no power on earth can make me speak unless I choose. Now, deal with me like a man, and I will do so; resort to force, and I am dumb forever."

"Speak, then," said the old man, trembling in every limb, "speak—what of my child?"

"As I said before, this is purely a matter of business on my part," continued the gypsy. "Will you give me £500 if I will return your daughter to you?"

Without a word further Sir George drew a bill upon his banker for the amount specified, saying to the gipsy as he exhibited the draft, honestly drawn and filled up:

"Now, sir, speak, and if you give me faithful intelligence upon your honor the draft and money shall be yours."

"Enough. I am satisfied. Now, Sir George, the girl that was tried before you to-day charged with theft, is thy daughter."

"My God!" exclaimed the agitated parent, scarcely able to contain himself, "bring her to me at once."

"Stay, sir," continued the gypsy, "first let me explain to you my own agency in the affair."

"No matter, no matter, I forgive you—bring me my child."

"But I ask no forgiveness; first let me explain. I learned this secret in a distant land, from a man who had been paid to destroy your child, but who, taking a fancy to her, preferred to save her life, and adopted her. When I learned this from him he was on his deathbed. I promised him to bring her to you. I have done so, and now only demand payment for my expenses."

At the expiration of an hour, during which Sir George could hardly conquer his impatience, Minitti, the lovely danseuse, entered Sir George's apartment, and was at once clasped in his arms.

"Oh, heaven!" said the father, while he alternately pressed her to his heart, and held her from him, that he might see more clearly her womanly perfections, "I thank thee for at last returning her to me so beautiful, so gentle, so lovely, aye, so pure; there can be no guile or deceit in that face," and Sir George was almost beside himself with joy and delight. "Louise," said he, the tears streaming from his eyes, "dear, dear Louise."

"I do remember that name," said she, musing, "it comes over me like a dream, long, long forgotten."

"Ah, my child," said Sir George. "Nothing on earth shall again separate us from each other."

"But, father, dear father," said Louise, bewildered and over-happy, "will you release Fernando?"

"Aye, at once. The brave fellow who would have saved me at the expense of his own liberty shall be suitably rewarded."

As he spoke he wrote an order for his immediate release, which was dispatched forthwith by a servant, with directions to bring the gypsy to Sir George's apartment. In the meantime Louise's early history was crowded upon her astonished ears, almost in a single breath.

Fernando came at last, little dreaming of the denouement that was awaiting him. He was surprised to find Minitti in the company of Sir George and at once rightly conjectured that his release was owing to her intercession, but his astonishment was beyond description when the true position of the matter was explained to him. Suddenly he became sad, and a tear even trembled in his handsome eye, when the justice asked:

"What grieves you, my friend?"

"To realize, sir, that Minitti's finding a father must be the cause of our separation."

"How so, sir?"

"Would one of your blood and standing in the world marry a child to one of the proscribed race?"

"Aye," said the justice, "Louise should be yours if you were the—the—I won't exactly say what, after the proofs of affection you have shown her."

Fernando pressed the tearful girl to his breast saying:

"Dear Louise, blessed be the power that overrules us all."

"Dear Fernando, how happy we shall be now, with every opportunity for improvement and all the fine things you have taught me, to read, to write, and everything. I can improve them all."

"We will, indeed," replied Fernando. Then, turning to the justice, he said: "The trial is passed, and now I, too, will speak. One year since I made a vow on quitting my studies that I would seek a wife who should love me for myself alone. Being of noble birth—nay, start not, it is true—I assumed these rustic garments, and determined to wear them until I found a heart and proved it worthy of my love. I saw Louise as a gypsy. I loved her at once, yet I determined to keep my oath. I tested her affection in every reasonable way, and learned to love her for her purity of mind, as well as her extraordinary beauty, and when the time had nearly come for me to take away my gypsy wife to my bosom, lo, I find her of gentle birth like myself, while each has truly proved the other's love."

Fernando de Cortez was indeed born of the blood royal of Spain, and in this romantic way had chosen himself a wife. We might make our tale more complete by adding to it, but still we could only show that happiness was the future lot of the gypsy danseuse.—Buffalo Times.

Footsore.

Blisters, which are necessarily so very painful, should be bathed on going to bed with strong salt and water, for which, if they are very tender, it is an excellent thing to add just a very little vinegar and fine pounded alum. If the blisters come up very high it is wise to let out the accumulated fluid by running a darning needle through the upper surface of the blister. If it is allowed to break the surface of the skin, it is apt to become very sore, sometimes being very difficult to heal. Burning feet may be relieved by making a bath of one gallon of hot water, one ounce of bi-carbonate of soda and one pint of bran; let the mixture stand until it is cool enough for the feet to be immersed in it, then soak the feet for 15 minutes.—Good Housekeeping.

TREES AT A CHURCH FESTIVAL.

Contracted for by Subscription in the Rhineland Village of Oberringelheim.

It is a custom of the country in Germany to get drunk at the consecration of a new church. This custom has been regarded as unlovely and un-Christian by many influential Germans of the new school, most notably by Emperor William II., but still it remains unreformed, and the comic weeklies do not tire of depicting the scenes, in and out of the police court, that follow the consecration sprees and fights. Some three weeks ago the festival of a new church was celebrated in Oberringelheim, in the Rhine country. In anticipation of the usual trade in exhilarating liquors a saloonkeeper who does business near the sacred edifice advertised thus in the Rhineland Observer:

"Jacob Muller herewith pledges himself for a subscription price of three marks (75 cents) to serve every one of his guests with as much wine as he can drink on the occasion of the church consecration.

"Inviting my friends and patrons to visit me in response to this request, I remain, respectfully yours,

"Jacob Muller."

Within an hour after the newspapers containing this advertisement appeared, 39 citizens of little Oberringelheim bought subscription tickets from Muller. At the current price of ordinary loose wine in the Rhine country, each of the 39 and their colleagues in this speculation had to drink 16 large glassfuls before he could begin to benefit by the subscription tariff. The final results of the speculation cannot be known until the police court reports of the Oberringelheim district arrive with the newspapers from the continent.

LIFE IN THE GREAT CITIES.

Its Tendency Is Not to Enervate Nations.

And as to the tendency of the growth of great cities to enervate nations there is no proof of it at all unless we identify the life of great cities with the passion for idleness and pleasure and self-indulgence, which sometimes, but by no means universally, accompanies their growth, says the London Spectator. When you get a large proletariat living, as that of ancient Rome and possibly of Nineveh and Babylon did, on the alms of the rich and powerful, then no doubt you have the conditions of a thoroughly unnatural and unhealthy life, and no one can wonder at the rapid decay of such cities and of the nations which gloried in them. But where the honest working class far outnumbers the proletariat, where the middle classes of distributors and manufacturers and professional men are laborious and energetic, and even the class that lives on its accumulated wealth contains a considerable sprinkling of serious and disinterested workers, we do not believe that there is the smallest evidence of any greater danger in the life of the city than in the life of the agricultural village of the pastoral tribe. Indeed, we should regard Olive Schreiner's picture of the life of the modern Boers as indicating a condition of things more prolific of morbid elements, with its almost complete absence of any stirring or active intelligence, than any kind of modern life that is honestly laborious at all. The Boer life is too sleepy, too destitute of stirring thought or effort, to be altogether natural. It needs at least the old element of danger and necessary vigilance to render it even bracing.

ATE A BARREL OF EGGS A DAY.

Shipwrecked Men Subsisted on Them Solely for Twelve Days.

"Do you like eggs?" was the question that stirred up a "'49-er" to make some talk in a Bangor store the other day. He was an old man, says the Lewiston Journal, and he straightened up to something like the height of his prime as he answered: "I had a surfeit of them once. 'Twas toward 50 years when I was on the way home from California. We left the isthmus on a good brig bound for New York, but ran into a coral reef in the Caribbean sea and were wrecked. It was a patch of sand just out of the water, but you ought to see the flocks of sea fowl that nestled on it! They had to move out of the way to give us room to stay there, and that was about all they would do. Their nests were everywhere, and there were eggs in abundance. We ate about a barrel of them every day during the 12 days we were there. Some of us got off in a boat and went to San Juan, in Nicaragua, where we got a vessel to go after those we left on the reef. That vessel was commanded by William Lawrence, of Bath, who was killed by a man named Wilkinson while he was a policeman there. We tried to get to the reef, but bad weather stove us up so we had to set in for New Orleans, where we found the rest of the men rescued by another vessel. But eggs"—the old man's face took on a peculiar expression.

UNABLE TO MAKE THE CHANGE.

Predicament of the Cashier of a Downtown Resort with His Cash Register.

There were

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - DECEMBER 4, 1896

THE battleship Texas, is pronounced unseaworthy and will have to undergo many changes before it will be qualified for service.

JACKSON'S birthday, January 8, will be celebrated with a great banquet by the Democrats of Chicago, William J. Bryan other prominent Democrats will deliver addresses.

AT the coming session of the Kansas legislature a bill will be introduced making it a misdemeanor to engage in a game of foot ball. The immediate animus for the preparation of this bill is the killing of a young man in a game at Leavenworth ten days ago.

No matter what any man may think about our currency, whether its basis be of one of the precious metals or both, none can deny that the result of the presidential election has given gratification to and increased the sense of security of every trust in the country. Neither is it to be denied that the plutocracy and aristocracy of every European monarchy hails that result with joy. Can it be held by the thoughtful that a victory which strengthens the trusts and cheers the privileged classes around the globe is is the one that should please the pride and enccurage hope of the patriotic American, whatever his party may be?

THE action of England in agreeing to arbitrate her dispute with Venezuela has been recognized by other European Powers as a practical assent to the American interpretation of the Monroe doctrine French and German newspapers are at much pains to show that England asserts it. The experiment made by France in Mexico and its lamentable failures do not appear to have made a proper impression in that country and in Germany. But it would seem to be very unwise diplomacy to force all the American Republics into a position of greater friendship toward Great Britain. If ever the occasion shall arise to vindicate the ability of the people living on this contineat to take care of their own affairs they will give a good account of themselves. It is quite possible that the occasion may be precipitaied by the course of events in Cuba.

A DISPATCH from New Castle, Pa., says: The Rosena, Red Jacket add Etna furnaces at New Castle have been in blast since election at a reduction of 10 cents on labor and 15 cents on turn men The Spearman and Mable furnaces at Sharpsville will start at same reduction The New Castle Tube mill, employing 250 men, since election have added two hours' time to the day and have made a cut of 15 per cent. in wages. The New Castle Rod mill, employing 340 men, has started up since election at a reduction of from 5 to 15 per cent. The New Castle Tin mill, employing 700 men, since election has made a cut in the wages of their employes, even those of the scale men. New Castle Wire Nail mill, usually employing 300 to 400 men, has been working half the men since election at 5 per cent. reduction. The indications are that these mills will run but a short time.

R. G. DUNÉ & Co's weekly *Review* of trade says:

Most people have forgotten what the Dingley bill provides. Now, that there is a prospect of its passage, a summary of its provisions seems desirable. It is a temporary revenue bill. It would expire by its own terms on August 1st. 1898. What revenue it would yield it is difficult to say. Mr. Dingley expected forty million dollars increase from it, but treasury experts put the gain at lower figures.

It takes wool of all kinds off the free list and puts upon it a duty of six-tenths as great as that of the McKinley tariff To the present duties on woolen goods it makes a like addition. It does precisely the same for lumber in all its forms. It adds fifteen per cent. of the McKinley rates to the present rates in the schedules A to N, including chemicals, earthenware, glass, metals, manufactures of wool and metals, tobacco, agricultural products. wines, spirits, cotton goods, flax, hemp and jute, silks, pulp, paper, books and sundries.

THE Washington *Post*, itself a gold standard paper, says: The New York *Mail and Express*; the New York *Evening Sun*, and other newspapers in various states, appear to find a deal of satisfaction in the fact that the twenty-two Bryan states have a larger average of literacy than the twenty-three McKinley states.

We do not think it unfair to assume that the newspapers which institute this comparison know that the greater mass of the illiterates in the Bryan states did not vote for Bryan. The *Evening Sun* and the *Mail and Express* cannot be unaware of the fact that most of the illiterates in those states are Republicans. So far as they voted at all they cast their ballots for McKinley and sound money. It is not their fault that they cannot read and write. They are the freed men or the sons of freed men. In Maryland, Kentucky, and West Virginia the votes ot the black illiterates assured those states for McKinley. In states further south the colored men cast the bulk of the Republican vote. It seems strange, in view of these facts, that intelligent newspapers will try to convince the ill-informed and credulous that illiteracy is a characteristic of the Bryan vote. For our part, we are glad to record to the credit of both the colored illiterates and the foreign element that they voted against free coinage.

MARK HANNA conducted McKinley's campaign on "business" principles, and one of these principles was to buy up all the newspapers he could.

The *Homestead*, of Des Moines, Iowa, an agricultural paper having a large circulation in Iowa and adjoining states, has issued a special edition of 100,000 copies for circulation in the central west devoted to an attempt to prove that a large number of the agricultural papers, supposedly non partisan, were subsidized by Mark Hanna or his direct representatives to oppose the free silver cause during the late campaign.

While the attack is directed particularly at Wallace's *Farmer*, a rival publication, the *Homestead* claims to have knowledge of more than $200,000 having been used in purchasing the influence of agricultural papers in what were considered the doubtful agricultural states. The manager of the *Homestead* James M. Pierce, and the editor, S F. Stewart, claim to have had repeated conferences with leading Republican managers on the subject.

They allege that the *Homestead* was offered $12,00 for its services, to be paid for copies of the paper at a rate which would give this much profit. Pierce and Stewart say that they led the Republican managers on until they had secured a list of other papers implicated and the prices paid, and then broke off tde negotiations. Among those implicated in the negotiations are Mark Hanna and A. B Cummins, national committeeman from Iowa.

The *Homestead* puts its charges against the Republican managers and the agricultural papers in the form of six distinct propositions, in bold face type, and challenges those who feel aggrieved to sue for libel. It will then, it says, produce documentary evidence in court, and put a score of Republican managers of national prominence on the witness stand. The *Homestead* managers are Republicans.

ENGLISH experts in the grain trade calculate that Europe will require from the United States a monthly average supply of 17,000,000 bushels of wheat until next July. For the seven months yet remaining this would imply a further exportation of 119,000,000 bushels, which is manifestly a great deal more than the country will have to spare, unless all calculations of the yield and reserves have been greatly at fault. Exports for the five months of the crop year already expired have been close to 75,000,000 bushels, and the most liberal estimates of the remaining supply do not exceed that quantity. Most of the estimates fall much below 75,000,000 bushels.

The yield of wheat has been variously computed at 400,000,000 to 450,000,000 bushels. Assuming the accuracy of the larger estimate, and that there was as much wheat remaining in uncounted places on July 1 as at visible supply centres, the approximate yield and reserves made a possible maximum available supply of 545,000,000 bushels. Deduct from that abont 375,000,000 bushels for food and seed and 25,000,000 bushels for a minimum reserve to be carried into the next crop year, and 145,000,000 bushels would be the maximum export surplus of the United States for the crop year 1896-7. Many believe that this estimate is 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels too high. But taking the most hopeful view that is admissible, it would appear that the United States have already sent abroad in the form of wheat and flour more than half the surplus that has been available for the crop year. In view of all the facts recognized by statisticians the world over, there, can be no room for doubt that Europe's requirements will this season more nearly exhaust the reserve stocks of American wheat than any recent year.

WHEN the rush of orders slackened many began to think business was dwindling, but subsidence of deferred orders is not decrease of business. Disappointment is observed in the iron and steel industry because various combinations have been and are still retarding orders by prices which buyers believe cannot be maintained, and the same is true in boots, shoes and in a few branches of textile goods. But business on the whole is enlarging and the employment of many more hands will extend purchasing power. The settlement of the window gless controversy, starting many sand hands, and the collapse of some important iron combinations with the same effect give promise of more businesss. Broadly speaking, the gain has been greater than anybody expected and it is not surprising if a small part of it is in excess of the present consuming demand.

Reports from all parts of the country show nearly the enlargement of trade, not at all points of the same branches, but everybody helped by a more confident feeling. Monetary difficulties have vanished as if by magic. Wheat has risen over six per cent. for the week. Corn has sympathized with wheat only a liitle and is coming forward freely. Cotton has gained only a sixteenth.

The collapse of the nail combination, and considerable reduction in quotations for nails and beams, gives reason to expect a larger demand for products of iron and steel. In minor metals tin is scarcely as strong as it was a week ago, but copper and lead are stronger. Failures for the week have been 300 in the United States against 279 last year, and 38 in Canada against 47 last year.

GOVERNOR-ELECT TAYLOR, of Tennessee, writes a savage letter denouncing Republican cries of fraud in connection with his election. He says he would not hold an office obtained by fraud, and that the charges are unjust, untrue and a slander on the people of the state. The governor concludes: "I won a glorious victory. I will be inaugurated governor of Tennessee. I think I will make a good governor, because I have been governor twice and have been lieutenant governor in my own family for 18 years."

Washington Letter.

Washington, November 28th, 1896.—There is at least one Republican Senator who thinks that the McKinley administration will have to borrow money very early in its career, notwithstanding the assertions of the party stump speakers and editors during the campaign that it would never, under any circumstances, do any such thing. Senator Chandler not only thinks that the McKinley administration will have to borrow money, but he has prepared a plan for it to do so, and it is supposed that he will put it in the form of a bill, which he will introduce in congress. His plan is in short to authorize the secretary of the treasury to borrow as much money as may be needed to make up the difference between the government receipts and expenditures so long as there is a deficit, the loans to be made payable in a short period. Mr. Chandler seems to agree with the statements made on the stump by silver men, that the election of McKinley would mean among other things a further increase in the national debt by the government borrowing more money, but other Republicans will favor exhausting all other methods of trying to pull through before resorting to another loan in any shape.

Even if there was a Republican majority in the senate, they could not accomplish any tariff legislation at this session of congress, unless some way could be devised of reconciling the wide difference of opinion among them as to what ought to be done. There is revenue legislation, and the project of adding $1, a barrel to the tax on beer, which came so near being incorporated in the Wilson tariff bill by the Democratic ways and means committee of the last house, has been revived and may be recommended in President Cleveland's annual message. The influence of the brewers killed it when it was proposed before, and now in addition to that it will have to contend with the opposition of the high tariff Republicans who want to leave the whole revenue question just where it is in order to have an excuse for an extra session of congress.

The vacant seat on the bench of the court of claims which gossip had assigned to one of the members of President Cleveland's cabinet went to Assistant Attorney General Howry, whose official duties have made him thoroughly familiar with the business of this court Judge Howry's legal attainments are high and there is no personal objection to him, but if the idea advocated by a considerable number of silver men, of hanging up all of Mr. Cleveland's nominations in the senate, be carried out, his nomination will fail with all the rest.

Whatever may be one's individual opinions, it is clearly apparent that the action of prominent gold Democrats, in trying to get the administration to remove Democratic officials in a number of states because they supported Bryan, is not calculated to wipe out the existing bitterness between the regular Democrats and the bolters. In the postoffice department alone attacks are being made by the bolters upon more than fifty presidential postmasters. It is not likely that any considerable number of these, or any other officials the nomination of whose successors has to be confirmed by the senate, will be removed because whatever may be the result of the proposition to take no action upon any nominations, it is certain that the senate as at present constituted will not confirm the nomination of any gold Democrat for a position from which a man was removed for no other reason than that he followed his convictions and supported silver. That knowledge will probably prevent action by the administraton on the complaints of the gold Democrats.

The four Democratic senators who bolted the nomination of Bryan—Palmer, of Ill; Vilas, of Wis; Gray, of Del, and Caffery, of La.—will not be admitted to the causus of Democratic senators which will be held as soon as congress meets, for the purpose of deciding upon a line of party policy during the session. In addition to the party caucus there will be a silver caucus, attended by the populiste, the silver Republicans and the Democrats, and it is expected that an agreement will be reached under which the silver senators will act together in all matters concern finance. While it is not thought that the bolting gold Democratic senators will caucus with the Republicans it is believed that they will vote with them upon financial questions.

The Republicans of Washington are in a state of mind because a gold Democrat has been slated for chairman of the McKinley inauguration committee, and they have made a vigorous protest against his being given the place, both to Mark Hanna and to McKinley, and the local Republicans are right, too; but inasmuch as the gold Democrat who has been promised the place was a big contributor to Mark Hanna's campaign fund their protest will probably count for nothing. It is customary to have all parties represented on the inauguration committee, but if this gold Democrat gets what he paid for it will be the first time that a chairman of the committee has not been a member of the party which elected the president. M.

Bombay, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Baroda, capital of the state of that name, gives the details of a fatal accident which occurred there to-night. The earl of Elgin, viceroy of India, arrived at Baroda this evening on a visit to the gaikwar, or native ruler of the state. The inhabitants turned out en masse to welcome the viceroy and to see a display of fireworks in his honor. The display was given in the park of the gaikwar, which was open to the public.

Everything passed without incident of note until the end of the ceremonies Then the crowd made a rush for the park gates, which were so narrow that they soon became jammed with people. Those behind, not knowing the cause at the exit, pressed forward until the crush at the gates was terrific. A number of persons were squeezed to death, while others, who lost their footing in the surging mass of humanity, had the life trampled out of them or died from suffocation. When the crowd was finally cleared away it was found that twenty-nine persons had been killed and thirty-five more or less injured.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 1.—Fuller reports of the late storm show it to have been far more serious than was at first anticipated. With two rotary engines working out of Fargo, on the Northern Pacific, since Saturday morning, No. 4, snowed in five miles east of Valley City, was just reached at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Only half a mile was cleared Sunday. Drifts in the cuts are six to fourteen feet deep and frozen like ice. mixed with sand. Dynamite is used to loosen it up. The southwestern branch to Lisbon and Edgely is still frozen up, and people in towns along the line are out of wood and coal, and there seems no prospect of opening up the road for three or four days. Small towns along the main line are also out of fuel. Near Oriska there was a terrible collision between snow plows, in which one man, a snow shoveler named Hans Hanson, of Mapleton, was instantly killed. The fireman and two section men were seriously if not fatally injured.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Bryan on the Result.

New York, November 30.—In the December number of the "North American *Review*" William J Bryan presents an article in which he discusses the result of the election as affecting the status of the silver question. The issue on which the election turns he describes as "the greatest issue ever submitted to the American people in time of peace" The result Mr. Bryan declares to be temporary defeat but permanent gain for the cause of bimetallism.

Mr Bryan regards it as a significant fact that the silver sentiment was strongest where the question had been longest considered; that is to say, in the west and south The gold sentiment prevailed in the eastern states. but even there, in Mr. Bryan's opinion, the cause of bimetallism made more rapid progress than any cause ever made in such a short time. Mr Bryan expresses his assurances that the election can be by no means regarded as a conclusive settlement of the questions at issue Mr. Bryan counsels the Republican party to remember that thousands of Republicans have been held to their party this year by the pledge that they will try to secure international bimetallism. In regard to the gold standard Democrats Mr. Bryan assured that they cannot do as much harm in 1900 as they have done this year. "They cannot, he says "disguise themselves again The contest for financial independence will go on. We undertook the contest with a disorganized army; we emerged from it united and disciplined force, without the loss of a soldier. We are ready for another contest. We believe that we are right, and believing that right will finally triumph, we face the future firm in the belief that bimetallism will be restored."

Large Death List.

St Paul, Minn., Nov. 29.—The intensely cold weather which prevails in the storm swept districts of the north west has brought on intense suffering and the death list is expected to be quite large. At Moorehead, Minn Thomas Anderson, a young man, after helping a woman to her home, perished and now lies buried in the drifts

At Fargo, N. D., Frank Valh of Chicago, was frozen on the prairie a mile from town.

At Churches Ferry, N. D, a trainman, attempting to get help for a train load of cattle, was frozen stiff. Ten carloads of sheep destined for Chicago were frozen at Grand Harbor, Devil's lake The November which is just closing is the coldest known in the northwest for fifteen years. Snow fell on the 4th of the month and has not since disappeared, even for a day There is great suffering on the stock ranges and thousands of cattle will be killed if the weather continues cold.

On the ranges west of the Missouri river temperature is from five to twenty degrees below zero and below zero at all points in the Dakotas. Reports from the railways indicate that they are running nearly on time again to-night Farmers coming in from the ranges west of the Missouri say the loss to stockmen so far is not great, as when the storm broke the beeves found fair shelter in the valleys. The weather, however, is still very severe, zero temperatures being reported all over Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Unless there is a decided change in temperature in the next few days the loss among sheep and cattle will be large, as the streams are freezing over so solidly that it will be hard for them to get water.

Conflict Over an Historic Graveyard.

Cincinnati, Dec.—There is about to be a legal disturbance over a graveyard contingous to the tomb of ex-President William H. Harrison. The Harrison heirs claim that the cemetery in question is their property, and they have given notice to the township trustees that they will be held responsible if they attempt any act of ownership. It is said that the Harrison heirs propose to remove to the vicinity of Harrison's tomb the remains of John Cleves Symmes and other historic occupants of the cemetery, and then sell the cemetery for town lots, using the money thus obtained to improve the resting place of the distinguished dead. The friends of other occupants of the ground will push their objection into court if necessary.

Li Hung in Trouble Again.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—The Steamship Doric brings news from Ciffna that Viceroy Li Hung Chang is again in disgrace. He entered the imperial park and hunting grounds without sanction.

The punishment for this offense is to be deprived of all his ranks and decorations, but the Emperor has decided to be lenient and has merely dapprived him of a year's salary, amounting to 26,000 taels.

The count, it is believed, will ask to be allowed to retire to his native province on the plea of ill health, as he has been disappointed in the hope of obtaining a position of influence in the Pekin Government. Should the efforts of the Empress dowager in his behalf succeed, it will we easy for him to become Viceroy of China.

Babes Drenched With Blood.

San Jose, Cal., November 28.—J. P. Kelly, a Jeweler, who lived in the rear of his store, in the heart of the city, with his wife and her two little children by a former husband, locked the door of the store this morning and began shooting at his wife.

The firing attracted a great crowd, who could see through the glass doors the tragedy being enacted. Officers broke the glass and fired repeatedly at Kelly, finally bringing him down with a bullet in the head.

The woman was fatally shot through the head and both her babes were drenched with blood, but uninjured The shooting lasted fifteen minutes.

A Welcome Usher of '97.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh Almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alternative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish and Bohemian.

WHY WILLIAMS QUIT.

He Became Persona Non Grata to Spain.

HIS POLICY WAS TOO VIGOROUS.

He Defended Americans Under a Strict Interpretation of the Treaty Provisions. Knew Too Much of Spain's Bloody Actions Toward Americans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Ramon O. Williams, ex-consul general of the United States at Havana, has arrived at his home in Brooklyn from a trip through England, France and Spain. He consented to talk for the first time concerning the circumstances of his resignation from office last year, which was surrounded by some mystery and the reasons for which have not before been made public. There was talk at the time that Mr. Williams and Secretary of State Gresham differed regarding the policy of this government toward American citizens, but General Williams declined to discuse that point. He said that his resignation was given because his activity in the cases of American citizens under arrest made him persona non grata to the Spanish government and made his residence in Havana unpleasant. The particular episode in which Mr. Williams incurred the dislike of Spain, he says, was his insistance that Sanguilly Aguirre and Carillo, who were arrested Feb. 24, 1895, as insurgents and courtmartialed should be tried in the civil courts, under article 7 of the treaty of 1795.

Mr. Williams said; "Both the captain general and the insular secretary of state were entirely ignorant of the existence of article 7. The captain general became offended because I demanded the transfer from military to civil jurisdiction, and the case was reported in such a manner to the Madrid government as to almost provoke the revocation of my exequatur.

"I was guided in this by a recollection of similar cases which had come under my notice in Cuba. I was a young man, employed as clerk in Havana in 1851 when the Crittenden men were shot, regardless of the treaty of 1795. I was a merchant in Havana when the Virginius men were shot in 1873, an almost similar case.

"Again while I was there Zeccanea, an Italian-American citizen, who had gone, representing certain Spanish elements, to negotiate terms of peace, with the insurgents in the eastern department during the last insurrection, in 1878, was arrested by the Spanish forces, tried by courtmartial, condemned to death and shot in the fort at Cabanas, where Sanguilly and the Competitor prisoners are now held, regardless of the safeguards of the treaty of 1795 and the safe conduct given to him by the Spanish minister at Washington. The recollection of these cases enabled me to make quick and earnest defense of these men and it was this action on my part that gave offense to the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

"I was then in Washington. Acting on the rule that no man of self respect would want to return to or enter any place where he believes he is persona non grata, and therefore not welcome. I resolved not to continue longer in the position of consul general to the island and signified my desire to resign The circumstances, however, were of such a character that I went back to Havana, resumed charge of the office and continued the defense of Sanguilly until the case was transferred to the civil courts.

"A few weeks before this the case of the American citizen, Jose Cepro, who had been arrested and subjected to courtmartial, and several other American citizens, had been treated the same way, and in consequence I was not able to present my resignation in due form until February, 1896."

Mr. Williams said that he returned to Havana only on the earnest solicitation of President Cleveland himself and added that Secretary Gresham's subsequent illness and death occurred too soon to admit of his personally explaining to the secretary his views on the matter.

2,500 ARMENIANS STARVING

A Distressing Telegram Received in Boston From Bitlis.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The American board of foreign missions has received a cablegram from a representative of the international relief committee in Constantinople stating that an appeal had been received from Bitlis, Eastern Turkey, in behalf of 2,000 orphans and 500 widows, many of whom were driven from their homes, where their husbands, fathers and brothers were killed.

The cablegram also stated that these people are wandering about the streets of Bitlis, begging for food and clothing. The missionaries here have requested that aid be sent through the American board as soon as possible.

Coinage of the Mints.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The statement of the director of the mints shows that during the month of November, 1896, the total coinage at the mints of the United States was $7,458,722, of which $5,064,700 was gold, $2,305,022 silver and $89,000 minor coins. The coinage of standard silver dollars during the month was $1,914,000.

An Alleged Forger Caught.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—An arrest which the police believe to be a very important one has been made in the general postoffice. The prisoner is Richard G. Monks, alias Wellington Thornewaite, who is wanted for forgery in Bay City, Mich., and if the contents of his pockets show anything, he has been operating on a very extensive scale.

No Sympathy For Armenians.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Chauncey M. Depew says he is astounded that so little interest is taken in the Armenian distress by the people of this city. He went to Hoyt's Theater to preside at a sale of boxes for an entertainment in aid of destitute Armenians and found just 13 people in the hall, most of whom were poor Armenians.

Ohio Southern Interest Defaulted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Interest on Ohio Southern first mortgage 6 per cent bonds has been defaulted Payments of the June coupon have been recently completed. The default is attributed in part to a strike in the coal regions through which the road traverses.

$100,000 Fire In New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Fire gutted the four-story building at 747 Broadway and did $100,000 damage to the structure and its contents. Foreman Charles L. Kelley, of engine company No. 2, was badly injured.

—While a freight train was passing a few miles west of Lock Haven, Thursday, the trainmen saw a deer leap over a precipice 60 feet high, breaking its neck by falling on the rocks. The train was stopped and the deer taken aboard. It was a four-pronged buck and weighed 185 pounds.

B. & B.

This store is right into the holiday business—is going about it with an earnestness that will attract your attention and we know win your confidence.

In the Fancy Goods lines we put on sale larger and finer assortments than ever of Art Potteries and Bric-a-Brac in Royal Roun, Royal Vienna, Sevres, Doulton, Adderly, Tepditz, Cloissonne, Italian Faience. Biscue Figures, Bronzes, etc. Then there are numberless articles in Fancy Leather and in Celluloid—Comb and Brush Sets, Work boxes, Shaving Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Necktie Boxes and Collar and Cuff Boxes.

Then the range of Cut Glass and Fine China—Silver and Silver-plated Novelties, Lamps, Shades, Globes, Onyx Cabinets, Hard Wood Tabourettes, India Seats, Fancy Chairs and Tables—all at our well known small profit prices.

Then

BOOKS, TOYS, DOLLS and GAMES

—and then you've but a mere mention of the Holiday Display this store has prepared for your holiday buying—a newspaper description can't be definite—better come and see and we'll warrant you'll find the prices so much in your favor as will pay you for the coming.

We'll be glad to send Catalogue to those who will write for it—costs you nothing and will save you many dollars—19 pages mostly illustrated, devoted to Holiday Goods, exclusive of the Jewelry and other departments which contain so many good gift articles.

The time is short—come or write for the book without delay.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

For Your Protection.—Catarrah "Cures" or Tonics for Catarrah in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain either Mercury, or Iodide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrah is a local, not a blood disease, caused by a sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus, and if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrah will follow; severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breadth, and oftentimes an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to allay inflammation and heal the membrane Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowleged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents

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They said I was consumptive, sent me to Florida, told me to keep quiet, no excitement, and no tennis. Just think of it. One day I found a little book called 'Guide to Health,' by Mrs. Pinkham, and in it I found out what ailed me. So I wrote to her, got a lovely reply, told me just what to do, and I am in splendid health now."

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All Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints, either sex, the Compound has no rival.

Mrs. Pinkham freely answers letters of inquiry. Enclose stamp for reply.

Send two 2-cent stamps for Mrs. Pinkham's beautiful 80-page illustrated book, entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND ETIQUETTE." It contains a volume of valuable information. It has saved lives, and may save yours.

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S. D. LUDWIG

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A $5.00 Boys Sampson Suit, with Extra Pair of Pants, for $2.73

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The above mentioned $2.73 Boys Suits with Extra Pants is guaranteed to be made of imported Wool Cheviot, in fast Black, Oxford Grey and Olive Brown, in sizes 3 to 9 years of age. The Pants are cut full and lined throughout with Muslin, and are made with wide surtan in front, lined with a fine Albert Twill Sateen; they are made with workmanship throughout the Coat has 2 Side Pockets, a fine Patent Waist Band, used on all Pants. Pockets on all Pants.

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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

of Furs, Capes and Jackets, Winter Dress Goods and Woolen Underwear at QUINN'S, 134 and 136 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa. Capes sold at half cost. New Spring Dress Goods arriving every day.

Carriage and Wagon Shop

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West end of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies.

Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed.

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EXECUTRIX' NOTICE

Letters testamentary on the estate of Edwin Wagner, late of the borough of Ashville, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

MRS. REGINA ELLWANGER, Executrix.

Ashville, Pa., October 16th, 1896.

THE FREEMAN and the Semi-Weekly Post at only $2.00 a year. All the news.

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Cambria Freeman.

ENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

DAY, - - - DECEMBER 4, 1896.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Judge Krebs, of Clearfield, Pa., was in on Wednesday.

Ed O'Brien, of Cresson, spent a day in town on Tuesday.

Sheriff-Joseph A. Gray, of Carrolltown, was in town on Wednesday.

Attorney John O'Toole, of Altoona, was a visitor in town on Wednesday.

Plans and specifications have been drawn for a contemplated addition to the jail.

Judge Bell, of Blair county, presided during the trial of several cases in our courts this week.

Messrs. Carson Lahey and C. A. McCauley, of Lilly, were visitors to Ebensburg on Wednesday.

Enoch Short, a former resident of Summerhill township, but now of Patton, was in town on Monday.

Dr. J. C. Sheridan, of Johnstown, spent a few days here visiting her mother, Mrs. T. Hutchinson.

Miss Mary Lahey, one of Lilly's enterprising business men, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Wednesday.

On December 15, 1896, five per cent. interest on all unpaid borough and school taxes in Ebensburg borough.

John Roy, of Conemaugh, an old time Pennsylvania fireman, was in town this week in attendance at court as a juror.

Early last Friday morning a big fire destroyed the Cambria mine at Johnstown, disorganized the operations of the entire day.

The four-year-old son of Lewis Danver, of Clearfield county, died Monday week, from the effects of being struck by a bat while playing base ball. Wednesday night of last week a thief broke into the store of Mark Marcus, and carried off goods to the value of about seventy-five dollars.

Fire entered the cellar of the house occupied by Mrs. Molyehill and Mrs. Jacob Weaver, the West ward, on Saturday morning, and burned off a lot of bread, butter and other articles of eatables.

Mrs. Jonathan, of Ehrenfeld, aged 70 years, died at the Memorial hospital, Johnstown, on Thursday evening last. Her remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Wm. Strader, of East Taylor township, Cambria county, attempted to replenish the fire with kerosene the other day when the can exploded. Her clothing were badly burned in consequence.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, aged 30 years, was struck by a locomotive at Madara station, Clearfield county, Friday night, and was broken in three places. One leg was fractured and he was also injured internally.

Mr. Joseph A. Skelly, of Gallitzin, died at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Skelly, of that place, on Friday, Nov. 20th, from consumption, aged 23 years. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Wilmore on Sunday.

A dispatch from Phillipsburg says that coal has been operated for years in the coal regions of Centre, Clearfield and Cambria counties now have orders they can handle, and the developments that caused by the boom.

Mr. Harry John A. Smith, of Logan township, has been appointed to the Blair county bar, the successor of John Hurd, Esq., deceased. Mr. Smith is commissioner of Blair county at present and will be assistant commissioner of Blair county during Mr. Tyson's term of office. George Tyson, was appointed merchant appraiser.

On Saturday, November 21st, John Hoffman, of Bedford county had the misfortune to have his hand accidentally injured in such a way that it will have to be amputated at the wrist. He borrowed a shotgun, with the result that he will have to go through the world with one hand.

Messrs. Hite & Stone of Ferguson & Reed, at Johnstown, were entered by burglars on Wednesday night of last week, who, after drilling unsuccessful in breaking the safe, carried it and for their labor got a few dollars in money and made their entrance to the store through a window.

Mr. Wm. Hare, a fourteen-year old son of Mr. S. B. Hare, of New Florence, was run over by a train of moving cars that took place on Wednesday of last week between two cars to the wheels passed over his legs, so badly that they had to be amputated at the Westmoreland hospital.

Mr. Ferdinand Ferrari, an Italian woman at Coneta station, near Johnstown, was struck by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Johnstown, Pa., has been appointed by Judge Neeley in favor of the Pennsylvania railroad company, who will have to be ampu- that the flood of last week did damage to the extent of about $1,000,000, and that a railroad bridge was lost along with that amount of coal belonging to it as a common carrier. The case will be heard before the court for years and has been fought.

—John Fulton, of Homer City, Indiana county, aged 80 years, wandered away from his home a few days ago, but was finally found by a searching party. He suffered much from the inclement weather but will recover.

—A paper from Minnesota says: "Corn will be burned for fuel this winter in many sections of Minnesota and South Dakota. Coal is $2 a ton dearer than last year, and, with corn at eleven cents a bushel, it is much more valuable as fuel than food. It makes an excellent fire, and an ear of corn makes more heat than its bulk in wood."

—Three fires within two days occurred recently in Indiana county. The barn of Clark Neil, near Jacksonville, was burned, entailing a loss of $2,000; the dwelling of John L. Robinson, in the same vicinity, suffered a similar fate and the loss is placed at $1,800, and the barn of D. F. Shaffer, also near Jacksonville, was destroyed by the flames, the loss being $1,500. There was little insurance on the properties.

—Hanging in front of the Central Hotel yesterday were three fine specimens of the deer family, consisting of a doe and two fawns. The animals were brought in by Wood Kelley, of Brady township and were shot near the head of Stone run by him Thursday. The peculiar part of it was that the three of them were killed inside of a minute and that the three fell dead within a circle of twelve feet. He fired six shots at the trio and five bullets took effect.—*DuBois Courier.*

—About two weeks ago a child was born to Isadore Kingston and wife, of Blain City. That event in itself is nothing unusual but when the diminitive size or weight of the infant is taken into account it is something rare. The little one weighs exactly one pound, wears a doll's cap, socks and is rocked in a cradle made of a doll's coach. The mother is a woman above the average height, and the father is of medium height. The child coughs, cries, sneezes and gets colic like other babies.—*Coalport Standard*

Samuel H. Berkheimer, a young man of Bedford, who has been ill for a couple of years with what was supposed to be consumption, on Friday, November 15th, passed four reptiles resembling lizzards, says the Bedford *Gazette*. The largest one is one and three fourch inches long. They were alive. This remarkable occurrence is puzzling the physicians, and the Medico-Chirurgical college of Philadelphia will try to solve the anomaly, and give the result of its investigation to the medical world. Since the strange occurrence the young patient has been improving in health.

—About noon on Saturday, an Italian woman at Benscreek, undertook to hurry up a fire in the cooking stove with coal oil. An explosion was the result and the clothing of the woman and a little child were set on fire, the latter being so badly burned that it died in a few hours after being carried from the burning building which was entirely consumed. The woman with the the help of the other people about the house extinguished the flames from her clothing before she was fatally burned. The building belonged to the Cambria Mining and Manufacturing company and was occupied by four families, about thirty people, who lost nearly all their effects.

—On Saturday morning J. D. Raab, a section foreman on the Cresson and Coalport railroad, started from Dysart with three section hands, to go to Frugality on a hand car. Near Dysart station the rear engine of a freight train they were following cut loose and ran back to do some shifting. In the dense fog the engine and hand car crashed together. All the men save Foreman Raab saw the engine in time to jump. He was fatally injured and the hand car smashed into kindling wood. Raab was taken to Frugality, where he died from internal injuries. His home was at Dysart. He leaves a wife. He was about 55 years old and a veteran of the late war.

—At the celebration of the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Angus B. Stewart, of Frankstown township, Blair county, on Saturday, about sixty persons were poisoned by some poisonous mutter that was partaken with the food. Eighty guests from far and near sat down to an elaborate banquet and after it was over about sixty of them began to feel queer sensations and pains. A physician who was present started for Hollidaysburg but became too ill to return and sent other physicians with a plentiful supply of drugs and remedies. The symptoms shown by the patients indicated that the poisoning was of an arsenical nature and was supposed to have been in the chicken salad. All affected are recovering.

Suicide of a P. R. R. Official.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Robert E. Marshall, thirty-four years old, superintendent of the Altoona division of the Pennsylvania railroad, shot himself at his brother's house in Washington City on Monday.

Mr. Marshall was one of the most valued young men in the Pennsylvania's service. For some time he has suffered from acute nervous troubles, resulting from overwork, and it is to this that the tragedy is attributed.

He was a son of J. W. Marshall, at one time a professor at Carlisle College, Pa., consul to Leeds during the war, and assistant postmaster general under President Grant. His wife, who was Miss Tyson, of Maryland, died a year ago, and doubtless contributed to the condition which brought about his end. He leaves two sons.

Mascot Up to Date.

On Monday, December 7th, the people of Ebensburg will have an opportunity of seeing the comic opera Mascot-up-to-date, played by the Gilbert Comic Opera company. The play is a first class one in every respect and our people will not have an opportunity of seeing a better company during the season.

The McConnellsville *Herald* says of them: The Gilbert Comic Opera company played here last night, and it was acknowleged by every one who witnessed the performance to be the best entertainment of the kind which ever appeared in our opera house. The house was packed and the enthusiasm was unlimited, so well were our people pleased.

Tickets now on sale at James' drug store.

A Horse for Two Cents

The farm stock of James A. Arnds, of Longswamp township, Berks county, was recently seized on an execution for $80. Arndt claimed that the judgment was the result of a misunderstanding and when his property was put up for sale the neighbors declined to bid. A claim to ownership of the property was also made by Arndt's wife and his father-in-law, and as a consequence when the sale commenced horses sold as low as two cents each, and there was no higher bid than fifty cents for any thing. At the latter figure several hundred bushels of corn and oats were sold All the household furniture was knocked off at twenty five cents.

P. R. R. to Issue Clerical Orders.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company announces that for 1897 it will issue clerical orders to regularly ordained clergymen in charge of churches located on or near its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie. To secure these orders clergymen should make application to the nearest ticket agent as soon as possible, as it is desired that all applications reach the general office by December 15th.

Remarkable Accident.

The Johnstown *Democrat* of last Thursday says:

One of the most remarkable and painful accidents in the annals of Cambria county happened near what is known as the "Wildcat Reservoir" just about dark last evening.

The victim of the affair was Mrs. Archibald John, of Morrellville. She has been the guest of her relatives in Jackson township, and late yesterday afternoon she went out with some children in a small wagon to gather apples. The tire on one of the front wheels of the wagon was wrapped with heavy wire to keep it in place. The children were driving and at a most unfortunate time Mrs. John dropped her left arm between the front and hind wheels. As she did so an end of the wire on the front wheel firmly caught in the ring on the third finger, tearing the finger off at the middle joint and pulling about 12 inches of tendron from the hand and arm.

The woman's screams were agonizing. What had happened could hardly be realized. Mrs. John, however, was taken to the home of the Widow Riblet near by and Dr. Wakefield hurriedly sent for. The latter summoned Dr. Sheridan to assist him. They found the injury the most remarkable in the history of their practice. They amputated what remained of the finger, after putting Mrs. John under the influence of chloroform, and treated the arm to the best of their ability. Dr. Wakefield believes that no serious results will follow.

In speaking of the case late last night Dr. Wakefield says: "In all my life I have never known of such an accident. It beats anything I ever heard of. The part of the finger torn from Mrs. John's hand and the tendron drawn from her arm were picked up after the accident. The tendron was fully 12 inches long."

Real Estate Transfers.

William J. Donnelly & Co. to William McCall, Patton, consideration, $800.

Max Frick et ux. to Harbison & Walker Co., Reade, $60.

Daniel S. McAnulty et ux. to Robert F. Notley, Barnesboro, $50.

Mary Neatrauer et vir to Joseph Hoff, Lower Yoder, $1.

Mary Neatrauer et vir to Elizabeth Bremer, Lower Yoder, $1.

Mary Neatrauer et vir to Elizabeth Bremer, Lower Yoder, $672.

Lincoln Messenger et ux. to Ephraim Blough, Upper Yoder, $4,000.

Joseph Kuntz et ux. to Lizzie Lenore Kuntz, Dale, $500.

John Lovett to Cecil Gross et al., Croyle, $175.

William J. Dawson et al. to James Biter, Allegheny, $1.

James T. Miller et ux. to Cambria County Railroad company, $1,400.

Demetrius A. Buck et ux. to William J. Buck, Patton, $1,500.

Peter Robine, Sr. to Mary Campbel, Washington, $50.

Treasurer Cambria county to Joseph Masters, Conemaugh, $16.

William J. George et al., by sheriff, to United Security Life Insurance & Trust company, Johnstown, $100.

Susan Veil et vir et al. to R. M. Luther, Richland, $1,500.

Susan Veil et vir et al. to Mary Yoder, Richland, $750.

Charles A. Nore et ux. to Daniel L. Parsons, Stonycreek, $1.

James Ramp et ux. to William Williams, Johnstown, $1.

Regina Callan et vir to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $304.

Blacklick Land & Improvement company to Thomas Morris, Vintondale, $150.

Mary Neatrauer et vir to Joseph Hupf, Lower Yoder, $622.

Instantly Killed.

Rose McNally, a bright little girl aged 13 years, was struck and instantly killed by Pacific express about 9 o'clock on Monday morning, the accident occuring about 300 yards west of the road crossing near the Portage station. There was scarcely a bone in her body which was not broken.

The home of the deceased was about one mile from Portage, but for some time past she lived with her sisters, who reside there. Every morning the unfortunate little girl crossed the railroad tracks while on her way to school in order to deliver a bucket of milk to the Hotel Brown. On Monday morning she, in company with girl of about the same age, who was also going to school, was in the act of fulfilling the daily errand. They had passed the rear end of a freight train, which was standing on the east bound track, and stepped immediately in front of the rapidly moving express. Little Rose was killed and her companion made a narrow escape from being a victim, but escaped without injury.

The deceased is survived by her parents, her father being a well-to-do farmer; three sisters; four brothers, three of whom are employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. The young victim of this tragedy was quite a pretty little girl, of a happy disposition and beloved by all.

Death of Hon. John Scott.

Philadelphia, November 30.—John Scott, ex-United States senator from Pennsylvania, and formerly general solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, died last night at his residence in this city after a brief illness. He was 74 years of age. Mr. Scott was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., and had little to aid him in winning the distinction he attained as a politician and a lawyer, his educational advantages being confined to the primitive district schools of his day. He studied law with Judge Thomson, at Chambersburg, and after his admission to the bar he located in Huntingdon. He was devoted to the law, and at an early age he took a high rank among the more prominent legal minds of the interior of the state.

Mr. Scott leaves a widow and six sons—William W. Scott and Walter Scott, prominent lawyers in Pittsburg; John Scott, Jr., a lawyer of this city; George Scott, a coal merchant in this city; Orvine and Dr. J. Allison Scott, assistant medical director of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance company.

Mr. Scott was well known to the older people of Ebensburg, and Cambria county, he, up until the time of his election to the United States senate in 1869, being frequently in attendance at court engaged as counsel in many important cases.

Killed on the Street.

On Sunday evening Messrs. Marsh and Leighton Rowland, sons of Richard Rowland, who resides about six miles north of Ebensburg, were in town attending church. After services were over—about 8 o'clock—they started home in a buggy. When opposite the drug store of Dr. Davison, on High street, there was a flash of light from the horse's feet and the animal fell, got up and fell again, and after a few struggles, expired. A telephone wire on the line down the Blacklick had broken and fallen across the arc light wires and from thence to the street, and being charged with death-dealing electricity, was lying in wait for a victim, which luckily happened to be an animal instead of a human being. Hundreds of people had passed along on their way home from the different churches and it was a kind dispensation of Providence that ruled that an animal instead some one of our friends was to be taken. The lesson is, that it is a wise course to beware of wires that are lying on the ground.

—The Coal Trade *Journal* says that some improvement is looked for in the bituminous trade, but it will be very gradual and will not increase in any great proportion until after the first of the new year.

Trial List for December Court.

FOR TRIAL MONDAY, DEC. 7TH.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Mangus, desertion; prosecutrix, Mary Mangus.

George Parinski, surety; Isophena Pehóski.

Robert Dawson, assault and battery, intent; Joseph Farren.

Ronaldus Rager et al., larceny and receiving; Peter Varner.

Ronaldus Rager et al., larceny and receiving; Peter Varner.

John F. Overdorff, forgery; Simon Overdorff.

John F. Overdorff, forgery. Simon Overdorff.

John Pischoola, larceny and receiving; A. P. Anderson.

Isaac J. Harris, assault and battery, surety; E. O. Fisher.

Isaac J. Harris, assault and battery, surety; J. A. Blough.

Jacob Reighard, seduction, fornication, and bastardy; Zula Gardner.

William Boone, fornication and bastardy; Amanda Blake.

Foster McKeever, fornication and bastardy; Mary Litz.

Joseph Javas, fornication and bastardy; Mary Hartnett.

D. P. Fetterman, fornication and bastardy; Ora L. Martz.

F. J. Devlin, adultery; Sylvester Sickle.

Daniel Olmsted, fornication and bastardy; Margaret Hoerle.

Robert Karnes, fornication and bastardy; Sadie Gardner.

William Alexander, surety; Ida Chapman.

Thomas Michaels, desertion, non-support; Sarah Michaels.

FOR TRIAL TUESDAY, DEC. 8TH.

Commonwealth vs. Susan Bennett, adultery; prosecutrix, Nancy Harding.

Susan Bennettt, bigamy; Nancy Harding.

Joseph Weber, bigamy; Nancy Harding.

Joseph Weber, adultery; Nancy Harding.

Ella L. Smith, adultery; L. Hildebrand.

Henry McGough, cruelty to animals; S. W. Long.

F. W. Clark, false pretenses; G. Olewine.

I. N. Rodkey, robbery; H. J. Easley.

Henry Connor, malsicious mischief; S. L. Reed.

James Wilson et al., burglary; Jacob Fisher.

William Noble, felonious assault and battery, robbery; Joseph Roberts.

William Noble, carrying concealed weapons; Joseph Roberts.

FOR TRIAL WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

Commonwealth vs. Archey Johns, perjury; prosecutor, W. H. Burke.

William Burke, perjury; Archey Johns.

Mary Burke, perjury; H. Johns.

Lucy Koontz, larceny and receiving; H. R. Rose.

Lucy Koontz, larceny and receiving; N. B. Swank.

Charles Spangler, larceny and receiving; N. B. Swank.

Charles Moore, larceny and receiving; Thomas Miller.

Lewis Forester, larceny and receiving; Thomas Miller.

John Martinez, et al., defrauding boarding-house keeper; John R. Cordell.

Edward Gibbons, robbery; John Roman.

Mrs. Hinkledire, et al., assault and battery, surety; A. Johns.

Thomas Hudson, assault and battery; John Moore.

John Daniels, surety; John Moore.

FOR TRIAL THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

Commonwealth vs. Irwin L. Berkey, larceny and receiving; prosecutor, George Berkey.

Harry Kratzer, assault and battery, David Kratzer.

Edward Streams, common gambler: H. Schuster.

W. C. Daugherty, embezzlement; A. W. Earhart.

Michael Haney, felonious assault; W. J. Hollfelder.

Michael Haney, malsicious mischief; W. J. Dowling.

Lewis Snyder, assault and battery; A. J. Kiscaden.

Fred Seage, defrauding boarding-house keeper; John Horton.

John Stack et al., larceny and receiving; James E. Brown.

Lee Green, assault and battery; F. Medderhoff.

Lee Green, enticing minor child; F. Medderhoff.

H. C. Culp, carrying concealed weapons; S. T. Blough.

H. C. Culp, entering with intent; S. T. Blough.

Harry Farabaugh, assault and battery with intent to rape; Elizabeth Hoffman.

Flory Kanyak, assault and battery; Sophia Dudek.

Charles Schwaber, assault and battery; Paul Orabits.

FOR TRIAL FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

Commonwealth vs. Steve Barna, assault and battery; prosecutrix, Annie Shakosek.

George Little, assault and battery; John Kiley.

Joseph Karmoush, murder; Adam Smith.

Harry Hartman, felonious assault and battery; R. M. Stewart.

Michael Shannon, felonious assault and battery; Charles Miller.

Otto F. Nickel, false pretenses; Paul Schmidt.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, December 3, 1896:

William Biter and Annie Garrett, Munster township.

William Moschgat and Anna Burgraff, Johnstown.

Michael Kozel Kozenchak and Julia Burrow, Johnstown.

August Schmitt and Susan Buttner, Johnstown.

William Gerhardt, Jr., Johnstown, and Mary Horn, Dale.

Joseph Eckstein and Emma Culliton, Lower Yoder township.

George A. Krape, Morrellville, and Margaret M. Lape, Johnstown.

James F. Herdman, Houtzdale, and Mary Ellen Rager, Johnstown.

G. W. Diedrick and F. A. Vasebinder, Centreville, Elk county, Pa.

George Stickler, Somerset county, Pa., and Anna Hite, Johnstown.

Barkley Given and Grace Bisban, Johnstown.

Joseph H. Kautner and Sadie Lohr, Johnstown.

Isaac C. Stombaugh and Emma F. Adams, West Taylor township.

Adam Kurtz, Johnstown, and Dora Strabert, Stonycreek township.

Lewis Tauber and Barbara Brown, Morrellville.

—Franco Alexandro, an Italian who was killed by accident at Bellwood one night last week, had $2,400 on his person. He happened to have a brother living at Punxsutawney, who will take charge of the remains and money.

Miscellaneous Notices.

FARM FOR RENT.—Farm in Lower Washington township. For particulars call on JOHN A. LAHEY, Lilly, Pa.

WANTED.—A general representative in this county to organize local boards for the Artisans' Savings and Loan Association. Address 91 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. mch22

WANTED.—A reliable man to represent a loan institution in Cambria county Money loaned in sums of $100 to $10,000. For particulars apply to W. M. DAVIS, Coalport, Pa. mch29tf.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the Key Building, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in December, $2,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE.

Everybody, and especially the oyster-loving people of Ebensburg, are invited to call at Robt. McHreen's Old Reliable Restaurant, when they want good, fresh Oysters, by the pint, quart or gallon Or you can have them Stewed or Fried, all at the lowest price. Fresh Oysters every day. oct1ltf

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HERE'S A CHANCE!

We are giving gilt-edged chances right and left this week, in all lines. In dress goods, for instance, we have cut a whole line of imported novelties, and a line of high grade checks and cheviots and velours, which have always cost $1.25 to $2.00 a yard, and marked the whole lot at

fifty cents a yard.

This includes some of the best lines we have sold.

What do you think of getting David and John Anderson's SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in rich dark colors, for 12½c a yard?

What do you think of getting CHOICE FANCY SILKS, the dollar-a-yard silks, for

60c. a yard?

VELVETS, TOO—

The best of velvets, which we have rightly called bargains an $2.00 and $3.50 a yard, are costing now

$1.25 a yard.

It is a big clearing out we are having.

If it's a jacket for the daughter or for the wife, you can save your car fare by coming up and buying of us now. Stylish tailor-made boucle jackets WORTH TEN DOLLARS,

cost $5.00.

Silk-lined misses' coats of the very swellest design which were selling for $10, $12 and $15, cost $6, $8 and $10. If you can't come up, ask for one to be sent on trial.

Why are these so cheap? Because we are getting room for the greatest display of Holiday Goods we ever carried. Our store is worth visiting now, just to look at, if you like to look at pretty things.

We do business by mail, very well. Write us for a catalogue.

PENN AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware. Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

ma92-201y

LEGAL NOTICE.

P. J. LITTLE vs. SARAH McVEY, MARY SLATTERY.
In the Court of Common pleas of Cambria county, Pa., No. 387 March term 1896. Partition.
To Mary Slattery, now or late a resident of Bradenville, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

TAKE NOTICE.

That an inquest will be held on the farm now or late of Catharine Logan estate, otherwise known as the Michael and Daniel McVey farm, in Allegheny township, Cambria county Pennsylvania, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1896 at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day for the purpose of making partition of the parties named in above action to and among said parties if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think pr. per.
D. W. COULTER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., October 28th, 1896. Oct. 30 6t 96.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

It Will Cure COLD IN HEAD

A particle is applied into each nostrel and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York. Nov.19.94.1y

WANTED SALESMEN, Pushing, trustworthy men to represent us in the sale of Our Choice Nursery Stock. Specialties controlled by us. Highest Salary or Commission paid weekly. Steady employment the year round. Outfit free; exclusive territory; experience not necessary; big pay assured workers; special inducements to beginners. Write at once for particulars to

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
July 31, 96.5m.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE.

The following articles will be sold cheap for cash or with good security:
2 two horse wagons 2 pair bob sleds, 1 one-horse sled, one Empire binder, one Champion mowing machine, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 dinner bell, 2 sets work harness, collars, bridles, harness, chains and a general line of farming impliments.
Inquire of M. D. BEAKER.
Aug. 28 tf.

JOHN F. STRATTON'S

Celebrated Band Instruments
ALSO
DRUMS, FIFES,
Piccolos and Band Supplies.
Send for Catalogue, JOHN F. STRATTON, 811, 813, 815, 817 E. 9th St., N.Y.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

DEALER IN

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

Roofing and Spouting.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Tread Powers, Threshers and Separators, Iron and Wood Pumps, Fence Wire, Etc., Etc.,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 17, 1896.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 20 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 23 a m
Main Line Express, daily	10 59 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 00 p m
Harrisburg Accommodation, Sundays only	1 07 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, daily	2 36 p m
Mail Train, daily	4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p. m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

From Hastings and the North	7 36 a m
From Cresson	10 00 a m
From Vintondale	3 05 p m
From Cresson	5 05 p m
From Cresson	5 56 p m
From Vintondale	7 30 p m
From Cresson	9 10 p m

TRAINS LEAVE.

For Cresson	7 20 a m
For Hastings and the North	10 03 a m
For Vintondale	10 15 a m
For Cresson	2 25 p m
For Vintondale	5 05 p m
For Hastings and the north	5 50 p m
For Cresson	7 20 p m

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 3.10 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.50 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a. m. and 6.50 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 300 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,
PITTSBURG DEPT.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
oct18.89ly.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the application of John J McCann; whose present residence is Lilly borough, for the transfer of the wholesale liquor license, granted to F. A. Thompson, in Lilly borough, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, in and for Cambria county, and the same will be presented to the said court for its consideration on Monday, December 7th, 1896. S. W DAVIS, Clerk.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., November 16th, 1896. Nov. 20 3t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the Cambria Coal & Iron Company, a corporation, for permission to surrender the powers contained in its charter and a decree of said court for the dissolution of said corporation. KITTELL & LITTLE,
Nov. 4th, 1896. 9 3t. Solicitors.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of Mrs. Valentine Quartz, in Washington township, on June 22, 1896. A year and a half old bull of the alderny and Jersey breed, brindle color, having no mark that can be distinguished. Owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay damage and take away, otherwise he shall be disposed of according to law.
MRS. VALENTINE QUARTZ.
Nov. 20 3t.

WANTED AGENTS

to represent the Most Complete Nurseries in America. Stock widely advertised fifty-four years; known and wanted by every planter. That is why beginners always succeed with us, and experienced Agents double their sales and income. Now is the time to start. Write ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

CANCER and tumors CURED; no pain; book free. DRS. GRATIGNY & BOHN, 483 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS

in our Clothing and Ladies' Wrap Departments shows that the people are convinced we're selling the right goods at lower prices than others.

Clothing
Here is a better range of Styles in Suitings than you generally find. Good all-wool ones, $7.00, $7.50, 8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $14.00.

Overcoats
Our Overcoat business is beyond last season's—so much for having the right sort of prices on all wool ones—$8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $14.00.

Little Men
Plenty of good styles in our Little Men's Department, Blouse Suits, Vests, etc., $2.00, $2.50, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00.

Larger Boys
8 to 14 years.
$2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00.

Underwear
Men's Underwear at the lowest prices ever made for reliable goods. Men's heavy white Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50 cents. Men's good ribbed fleeced Shirts and Drawers, 50 cents. Men's heavy brown Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, all wool, 90 cents.
Best Natural Wool (which is wool.) Shirts and Drawers, finished in the most approved style, $1.00.

Men's
Woolen Hosiery, Sweaters, Knit Jackets, Gloves, etc. Prices won't freeze you.

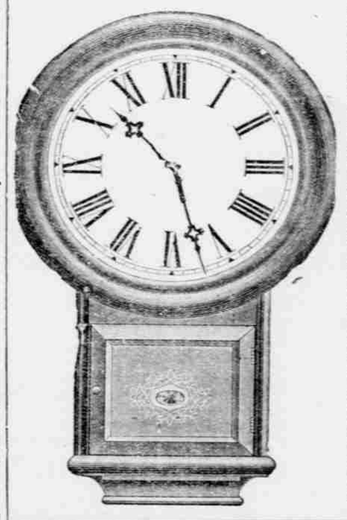
Ladies' Wraps
Good fast black Boucle Coats with inlaid Velvet Collar, shield front, taped sleeves, $6.00.
Fancy black Boucle Kersey, trimmed with dix frog buttons—here is an extra value, $7.50.
The popular Irish Frieze Coats, blues, tans—light and dark Havans, plain trimmed, some with velvet piping but to match, $5.00, $7.00, $8.00, $10.00.

Capes
Some in long, short, medium and short, some plain, others fur-trimmed. The materials are Boucles, Beavers, Plush and Fur, $2.50, $3.50, $5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00.

Ready to Wear
Suits—the nicest and best selections—are here. Shoppers tell us they're just the thing, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.50, $16.00, $18.00.

J. B. MULLEN,
Lilly, Penna.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—



WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
—AND—
OPTICAL GOODS.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED ROCKFORD WATCHES.
Columbia and Fredonia Watches
In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY ALWAYS ON HAND.
My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere
All work guaranteed.
CARL RIVINIUS.

AT C. A. SHARBAUGH'S!

You will find the most complete assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, Overcoats, Boots and Shoes in Northern Cambria. You will find a complete stock of Fine Suits at $5.00, $6.00, $8.50, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 and $18.00. Overcoats from the cheapest to the best in the market. All well-made, nicely trimmed and perfect in fit.

The Most Complete Line

of Gents' Furnishings and Underwear at prices that defy competition. The best line of Footwear in the county from the heaviest Brogan to the finest Kid in all styles and widths.

A visit to our store will convince you that it will more than pay you to buy your Clothing, Overcoats and Shoes from us.

C. A. SHARBAUGH,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Let Us Reason a Little.

If your horse casts a shoe, you get a horse shoer to reset it.
If you need a perplexing legal question solved, you go to a lawyer.
If you fall ill you have a Doctor to tell you wha to take.

It is their Experience and Skill You Pay For.

Then why make an exception in the purchase of your Drugs? If you have a family recipe or a prescription to fill, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Drugs, Patent Medicines, or anything to purchase that a store devoted to Drugs may keep. Isn't it folly to confound quality with quantity and get an inferior article.
WE HAVE THE BEST.

DAVISON'S - DRUG - STORE

DINGLEY BILL A LAW.

This Is What Senator Hale Expects to See.

SAYS CLEVELAND WILL SIGN IT.

Democrats Won't Obstruct and Some Silver Republicans Will Vote For It. Senator Cannon Differs With Him. Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Senator Hale has expressed the opinion that the senate will take up, and he hoped, pass the Dingley bill at the session to begin next Monday.

"We ought to have it," said he, "for the treasury reports show the great need of more revenue. While I would not attempt to speak for all of them, I am satisfied that some of the silver Republicans will give their assistance to the passage of the bill, and I cannot believe that the Democrats would put any unusual obstructions in the way of the necessity of the measure. Furthermore I am quite pursuaded that Mr. Cleveland would not veto the bill if it should be presented to him."

Senator Cannon of Utah, who has reached Washington, and who was one of the Republican silver senators who joined the Democrats last session in defeating the consideration of the Dingley tariff bill and who subsequently bolted the St. Louis convention, says that the reasons which induced him to vote against that measure at the last session are accentuated now by the discovery that some of the interests which last session favored its immediate enactment are now opposed to it. This, he says, is especially true of the wool industry on the ground that present enactment of the Dingley bill would delay the enactment of a satisfactory tariff measure containing adequate protection for the woolgrowers and in the end might defeat a complete tariff revision on protective lines. He is not inclined to believe that a serious effort will be made to pass the Dingley bill at this session.

Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee, in speaking of the work of his committee, said: "Through the courtesy of the treasury department the committee on appropriations has on hand advance copies of the estimates covering all the bills over which that committee had jurisdiction. The various sub-committees no doubt will make considerable progress in analyzing these statements before congress meets on next Monday.

"It would not be proper for me at this time to speak of the details of any of these estimates, but as published recently the estimates for fortifications amount to something more than $15,000,000. At the last session of congress there was an important departure from the methods of appropriations for fortifications by giving to the secretary of war authority to enter into contracts for material and labor for the construction of gun and mortar batteries at the important ports of our seacoast to the extent of $2,500,000. Just what the department has done in the way of acting under this authority has not been developed.

"The committee possibly will be enabled to have the pension appropriation bill ready to report to the house on the first or second day of this session. They expect to have the legislative bill in condition to report by the middle or last of the first week of congress."

"What in your judgment will be the policy of the committee touching liberal appropriations for the public service?"

"It is perfectly well understood that the revenues received by the government are not equal to the expenditures and that the expenditures have been and are being paid from the proceeds of money borrowed at interest. Keeping this condition in view, in my judgment, the congress will provide by appropriation for an effective public service, taking care, however, to avoid extravagance and limiting appropriations to the requirements of the government economically administered."

The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that during November, 1896, the total receipts were $25,210,696, and the expenditures, $32,260,730. The receipts for the five months of the fiscal year amount to $131,650,489, and the expenditures, $171,597,325. The deficit for the month of November therefor is $8,050,024, and for the five months, $39,946,846, as compared with $15,869,337 for the corresponding five months of last year. The receipts from the customs during November amounted to $9,930,385; from internal revenue, $13,104,828, and from miscellaneous sources, $2,175,482. This is a loss in customs as compared with November, 1895, of $1,524,929, a gain from internal revenue of $64,744, and a gain of $684,379 from miscellaneous sources.

A CURRENCY CONVENTION

A Non-Partisan Movement Inaugurated by Prominent Men at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—Fifty-two men, representing the boards of trade and commercial bodies of 16 cities of the central west, have met in the Century club rooms at the Denniston and issued a call for a national convention of the commercial bodies of the country to meet in this city Jan. 5, 1897, for the purpose of taking action toward securing from congress a remedy for the ills attending the present currency and banking system. The meeting was non-partisan in its character.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of ex-Governor Stanard of Missouri as chairman, and Secretary Smith of the Indianapolis board of trade as secretary.

The convention will have 1,314 delegates from 448 cities, representation as follows:

Four cities of 1,000,000 and over, 20 each, 80 delegates; 3 cities, from 400,000 to 1,000,000, 10 each, 30 delegates; 9 cities, 200,000 to 400,000 8 each, 72 delegates; 12 cities, 100,000 to 200,000, six each, 72 delegates; 30 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; 5 each, 150 delegates; 66 cities, 25,000 to 50,000, 4 each, 264 delegates; 92 cities, 15,000 to 25,000, 3 each, 276 delegates; 138 cities, 10,000 to 15,000, 2 each, 276 delegates; 94 cities, 8,000 to 10,000, 1 each, 94 delegates.

Due to a Squeeze In Gas Stock.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Gage & Felton, stock brokers of this city, have been declared insolvent and their stock sold under the rules by the Stock Exchange. This firm has been one of the largest dealers in Bay State gas and it is believed that their failure is a result of the recent squeeze in that stock.

Snowstorm In Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—Dispatches from various points in Southern and Central Texas indicate that a severe norther, combined with a sleet and snowstorm, has prevailed throughout that section.

Mrs. Drayton to Marry Again.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Augusta Drayton, the eldest daughter of Mrs. William Astor, is about to be married again to Mr. George Haig, a Scotchman of position and a whisky merchant in London.

A Fire In Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Fire in the coal sheds of the Boston and Maine railroad, at the rear of the state prison at Charlestown, did $80,000 damage.

Dan Stuart's Illness.

DALLAS, Dec. 2.—The reported illness of Dan Stuart was merely a temporary recurrence of an old stomach trouble. He is on the streets again.

GOOD, BUT NOT GOOD ENOUGH.

Roosevelt and Others Testify as to the Raines Law.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Chief of Police Conlin when questioned by the senate special committee now in session here pursuing an inquiry into the operations of the Raines excise law, said:

"Judging from the number of arrests for excise violations and selling without a license, I should say that there were fewer places where drinks could be had on Sunday."

Father Do[illegible], pastor of the Church of the Paulist Fathers, and prominent in Roman Catholic temperance work, said: "It is my firm conviction that Sunday drunkenness has increased very much under the new law."

Theodore Roosevelt, president of the board of police commissioners, took the witness chair and went into a long recital of the violations, arrests and alleged discrimination against liquor dealers not affiliated with Tammany Hall.

Here the commissioner read off a number of arrests made by the police and which arrests were afterward nullified by the action of the police magistrates.

The commissioner said that the bonds between the police and the saloonkeeper had been broken and has reduced political corruption to a minimum.

"Having spoken freely in criticism of the new law, I feel that I ought to say this: 'I would rather have the new law with its many defects than the old law.'

"I would further suggest that there ought to be a law discriminating between the man who goes to a family resort with his wife and children and makes the occasion a holiday or an outing. I say this although realizing how difficult it might be to frame such a measure."

HANNA AND McKINLEY CONFER.

Former Soon Goes to Washington—May Bear a Message to Sherman.

CANTON, O., Dec. 2.—Hon. M. A. Hanna and Major McKinley have had a conference. Mr. Hanna will probably go to Washington Friday to make arrangements for the inauguration.

The approaching departure of Chairman Hanna for Washington has renewed the gossip concerning the cabinet appointments of President-elect McKinley. It is confidently believed that when he goes to Washington he will bear with him a message from Mr. McKinley, offering the position of secretary of state to Senator Sherman. With respect to the possibility of Senator Sherman accepting the place, Colonel Allan T. Brinsmade, who is a warm friend of Mr. Sherman, said that the senator was willing to bow to the will of his constituents. If they desired him to remain in the senate he would do so, but if they willed otherwise he would acquiesce without a murmur.

The gossip now connects the name of a California man with a cabinet position. Judge Waymier of San Francisco, who was a member of the advisory committee during the recent campaign is named by a close friend of the president-elect as the one likely to get such an appointment. He is slated either for secretary of the interior or secretary of agriculture.

SOME CONVICTS INSANE.

A Startling Disclosure Regarding the Eastern Penitentiary.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—A sensational investigation of the condition of the prisoners in the Eastern penitentiary, this city, will probably result from a complaint made in the quarter sessions court and the consequent announcements by Judge Gordon. Application was made for an investigation into the mental condition of a prisoner, who is alleged to have become insane since his commitment.

Judge Gordon announced that he had visited the prison and became convinced of the man's insanity, but his individual efforts to have him transferred to an asylum proving fruitless, the judge appointed a committee of expert physicians to investigate. The testimony of these experts was heard in court. It was to the effect that not only the prisoner in question is insane, but a great many other prisoners are in a similar condition.

At the conclusion of the testimony Judge Gordon promptly ordered the removal of the patient in question to the Norristown Insane asylum, and declared his intention to submit the matter to the state legislature. Among other things he said:

"The light I have already convinces me that the administration of that prison has a tendency to promote insanity, and that, for some reason, those who administer it are not disposed to give these facts that pulicity and force they ought to have.

"Besides, the assistance I have already received I shall invoke from the gentlemen who have been at my side in this matter further assistance, and I intend to call such attention to the general subject, both by the legislature and by other courts, that something may be done to put Pennsylvania in the line of civilization and humanity in the treatment of its criminal insane."

NO HELP TO THE BLIND.

Nikola Tesla Says the X-Ray Cannot Make Them See.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Electrical Review publishes an exhaustive communication from Nikola Tesla regarding the X-ray. The inventor, in referring to the recently widely heralded experiment for making the blind see by means of the Roentgen rays, regretfully remarks:

"Is it not cruel to raise such hopes when there is so little ground for it? For, first of all, the rays are not demonstrated to be transverse vibrations. If they were, we would have to find means for refracting them to make possible the projection of a sufficiently small image upon the retina. As it is, only a shadow of a very small object can be projected. What possible good can result from the application of these rays to such purposes? I cannot confirm some of the experiments reported. For instance, when a hand is put before the closed eyes it is easy to distinguish the shadow, much the same as before the light of a candle; but, when the tube is inclosed, and all light from the same excluded, I fail to get such an impression. The latter is, therefore chiefly due to ordinary light."

STATE HAPPENINGS.

The big mill at Angora, Delaware county, started up with 180 hands.

The Alice furnace at Sharpsville is undergoing repairs and will shortly be in blast.

Burdett Johnson, a grocer of Sharon, fell dead on the street while on the way to his store from supper.

Elmer Miller, aged 4, was fatally scalded at Jeannette by the upsetting of a boiler of coffee over him.

After an idleness of five years the Bellefonte glassworks has started up on the co-operative plan with bright prospects.

Mrs. Caroline Metzger, living near Sandy Lake, had the flesh torn from her hands and face by a vicious dog. Just how serious her injuries will prove cannot yet be told.

The Southwest Connellsville Coke company fired up up 125 ovens at Ruffsdale, giving employment to 250 men, and the Central works at Tarr fired up 25 ovens.

A shifting engine on the Southwest road jumped the track near Uniontown, wrecking 14 cars and blockading the road. Brakeman Busser had his thigh broken.

Frank Day, a Chicago crook, and Walter Stahl of Lancaster, have been lodged in prison at Lancaster, charged with having broken open the trunk of Samuel Doehler on the night of Nov. 13 and robbed him of the savings of a lifetime, $911.

ICE INSPIRES TERROR.

Wisconsin People Badly Scared by the Big Gorge.

TOWN LIKELY TO BE SWEPT AWAY.

Chippewa Falls Already Flooded and Likely to Be Wiped Out When the Gorge Breaks—Another Gorge Forming, Which Increases the Danger.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec. 2.—The inhabitants of this little village are in a state bordering on panic. The worst of the situation is the knowledge of the impending danger and of the fact that they are utterly helpless to stay or to avert it. Those whose houses have been flooded have removed such of their household goods and belongings to higher ground and are huddled together in the schoolhouses and other vacant building out of the path of the torrent that is sweeping down several of the main streets.

All hope of breaking the ice gorge and thus allowing the pentup water to gradually subside is now abandoned. All efforts have been directed toward removing household goods and merchandise out of the reach of the flood. Every team in the city has been engaged in this work. Every resident and business firm of River street has moved out. The Chippewa Lumber and Boom company's mill and yards are under water and all hope has been given up of saving the entire business portion of the place from being submerged and the water will soon reach the courthouse, eight blocks from the river.

A report from Little Falls says that another gorge is forming 30 miles above here and this greatly added to the alarm as in case it should break, nothing could save the city from being swept away.

Reports of a very serious nature come from down the river. The country everywhere is flooded. The gorge continues to grow in extent. It is now over five miles long and in many places 30 to 50 feet high. It completely dams the river and this is what is causing the rapid rise of the river here. The heavy rains of last week were followed by a sudden freeze, which quickly massed the floating ice in the Chippewa and the swiftly running current continually added to it until it reached its present gigantic proportions. Below here the Chippewa is falling.

There is no flood at Eau Claire, but this fact is causing the people at that place much uneasiness, as it indicates that the water is being piled up as by a dam, above them. The ice pack at Badger [illegible] way between Eau Claire and [illegible] Falls, is growing in extent [illegible] ing seems to indicate that the river is choking up.

It is not believed that anything serious can happen under the present conditions [illegible] day or two, and it is believed that everyone has been sufficiently warned and is in readiness to fly the moment the crash comes.

TRYING TO STARVE MACEO

Weyler Burning Provisions—Women Outraged and Murdered.

KEY WEST, Dec. 2.—Weyler's threat that he would starve Maceo out seems likely to be carried out, as from all reports from Mariel, near where Weyler now is, the Spanish are burning cattle, provisions and everything they cannot use.

People vainly implore Weyler to leave them provisions to keep them alive, but his brutal officers refuse with cats and insulting words, if not worse.

A Spanish guerrilla captain named Colzazo is accused of murdering over 100 persons in the valleys 102 miles south of Marriel during the latter part of November. In one instance he is accused of confining a number of women and girls in a church, and after they had been repeatedly abused and maltreated by his men burned the building with them in it.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

A Likelihood That the Party Will Continue Its Organization.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—William D Bynum, chairman of the national committee of the National Gold Democratic party, who has been in the east ten days conferring with the leading men in the party, has returned home and announces that he had called a meeting of the executive committee of the party for this city Dec. 10.

The committee at this meeting will probably decide on the future course of the party. From all over there has come a demand that the organization be made permanent and remain in fighting trim long as the free silver Democrats continue to talk fight and it seems certain that this will be the policy decided upon.

Another Bank Goes Under.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 2.—The bank of Westport, which kept its account with the failed Missouri National bank, has suspended. The failure of the Missouri National caused a run. The assets are placed at $31,500; the liabilities at about $20,000.

Beautiful Novice Suicided.

BROOKVILLE, Ind., Dec. 2.—Clara Fisher, a beautiful novice in a convent, temporarily at home in Hamburg, convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever, which had unbalanced her mind, has hanged herself.

Will March In Inaugural Parade.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The First regiment, I. N. G., will march in the inaugural parade on March 4. Governor-elect John M. Tanner will ride at the head of the Illinois militia.

Wanted a Tariff on Lumber.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—A call for a national convention of lumber interests to be held at Cincinnati, Dec. 15, to urge a restoration of the tariff on lumber has been issued.

The Wire Nail Trust Ended.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—At a meeting of the Wire Nail Manufacturers' association at the Waldorf hotel it was voted to dissolve the organization.

Want Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 2.—There is a well defined effort on the part of some leading sporting men here to secure the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

Heavy Snow in New York.

SYRACUSE, Dec., 2.—Dispatches from Northern New York show that a heavy snowstorm has set in there with freezing winds.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

An earthquake shock was felt at Cairo, Ills.

Over 14,000 dockers are striking at Hamburg.

Fitzsimmons narrowly escaped being killed by a runaway team yesterday.

The new cruiser Brooklyn has been formally placed in commission.

Stallings, late manager at Detroit, is the new manager of the Philadelphia Baseball club.

Fitzsimmons and Sharkey will fight in San Francisco tonight. Betting 3 to 1 in favor of former.

Municipal elections were held throughout Massachusetts. Both Democrats and Republicans elected candidates.

Fred Matthews, a laboring man, was shot and killed by Alexander Hockberger, a 16-year-old boy, in the saloon of the boy's father.

The Chapman case will be finally decided before the cases against sugar trust magnates Searles and Havemeyer and newspaper correspents are pursued, for not answering senate investigators of sugar trust.

UNDECIDED ABOUT CUBA.

All the President's Message Finished, Except That Feature.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 2. — With one exception the President's message is practically complete and awaiting only a few finishing touches. This exception is most important for it concerns the treatment of the Cuban question. In the natural order of things this subject coming under the head of foreign relations would occupy a most prominent place in the very beginning of the message and so might be expected to receive early treatment at the hands of the President.

There is still a gap in that part of the message, however, notwithstanding several afforts have been made to close it up for the varying phases of the campaign now in progress in Cuba have made it necessary to change considerably the views the President and Secretary Olney desire to lay before congress in that connection and probably it will not be until the end of this week and at the very last moment that the missing paragraphs will be supplied. Of course any expression of opinion as to the nature of the President's views respecting Cuba are only speculative at present, but so far there can be found no warrant for the assumption that he has determined upon any decided change in the policy to be pursued by the administration in this matter.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Statement Issued Showing Its Condition Nov. 30.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The statement of the public debt shows that on Nov. 30, the debt, less cash in the treasury amounted to $995,769,159, an increase for the month of $8,270,203. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, $847,364,520; debt on which interest ceased since maturity, $1,591,620; debt bearing no interest, $372,170,117; total, $1,221,126,257.

This, however, does not include $567,523,923, in certificates and treasury notes which are outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is recapitulated as follows, cents omitted:

Gold, $169,527,101; silver $509,680,450; paper, $139,616,155; bonds, disbursing officers balances, etc., $17,137,872. Total, $835,961,579; against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $610,604,481; which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of $225,357,098.

STUMP'S TRIP A SUCCESS.

Italy Agrees to Restrict Immigration Under Our Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Commissioner General Stump of the immigration bureau has returned to Washington after an absence of about two months in Europe. Mr. Stump visited several European capitals for the purpose of explaining to the authorities the workings of our immigration laws, with a view to securing such action on the part of European governments as would prevent the departure from them ports for the United States of such classes of immigrants as are debarred from landing by our laws.

Mr. Stump was successful in his mission, as the Italian government already has given instructions to the proper officials not to issue passports to passengers for the United States who are not clearly entitled to land under existing laws and regulations.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

The Monthly Statement Issued by the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec 2.—The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that on Nov 30 the amount of national bank notes in circulation was $235,312,103, an increase for the month of $414,446, and for the last 12 months of $21,440,907. The amount of circulation based on United States bonds was $216,609,684, an increase for the month of $99,670, and for the last 12 months of $26,140,158.

The amount of circulation secured by lawful money was $18,702,419, an increase for the month of $314,776, and a decrease for the last 12 months of $4,699,251. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $241,272,150, and to secure public deposits, $15,903,000.

The Priests Sustained.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 2—The final decision in the case of Bishop Bonacum and his priests, Fathers Murphy and Fitzgerald, has been rendered. The priests are sustained at every material point by both church and civil courts. They denied the bishop's authority to expel them from the priesthood.

Two Firemen Killed.

EVERETT, Mass., Dec 2.—Engineer Dennett and Driver Walter Stevens of the fire department of this city have been killed while responding to an alarm of fire.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Dec 1

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 96@98c; No. 2 red 94@95c; spring wheat, 96@97c.

CORN—No 2 yellow car, old, 31@32c; No 2 shelled, 30@31c; old high mixed shelled, 29@30c; mixed car, 29@30c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25½@25½c; No 2 do, 24½@25c; extra No. 3 white, 23@23½c; light mixed, 21@22c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.75@12.00; No 2, $9.50@10.50; packing, $6.50@7.00; No 1 feeding prairie, $8.00@9.00; wagon hay, $10.00@15.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 5½@6c per pair; live chickens, small, 40@50c; dressed, 11@12c per pound; live ducks, 60@75c per pair; dressed, 9@11c; live turkeys, 8@9c per pound; dressed, 12@14c per pound; live geese $1.00@1.25 per pair.

GAME—Pheasants, $4.50@5.00 per dozen; quail, $1.50@1.75 per dozen; rabbits, 20@25c per pair; squirrels, 15@25c; wild turkeys, $1.50 a hide; deer, 12@13c per pound.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 26c; do creamery, 25@26c; Ohio fancy creamery, 21@22c; fancy country roll, 15@16c; low grade and cooking, 8@9c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 11½@11½c; new Ohios, full cream, 8@8½c; late make, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c; limburger, new, 9@10c; Ohio swiss, in tubs, 11½c; Swiss, in square blocks, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 21@22c; seconds, 19@20c; storage, 16@18c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday fair, 80 cars on sale; market strong to 10c higher, supply today light; market steady. We quote prices as follows: Prime, $4.60@4.70; good, $4.25@4.40; tidy, $3.90@4.10; good butchers, $3.75@4.00; fair, $3.25@3.70; feeders, $3.60@4.00, bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.40, bologna cows, $3.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers $20.00@45.00.

HOGS—Receipts light; market active on prime pigs and light Yorkers; other grades slow. We would quote: Pigs, $3.80@4.00; prime light Yorkers, $3.70@3.75; common to fair Yorkers, $3.55@3.60; best mediums, $3.55@3.60; heavy, $3.40@3.50; roughs, $2.25@3.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday light, 10 cars on sale; market active and 10c higher; supply today light; market strong on sheep, higher on lambs. We would quote prices as follows: Prime, $3.50@3.65; good, $3.25@3.40; fair, $2.60@3.10; common, $2.00@2.50; culls, $1.00@1.50. Lambs—Choice, $4.75@5.00; common to good, $4.50@4.60; veal calves, $5.50@6.20; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00.

CINCINNATI, Dec 1

HOGS—Market weak and 5@15c lower at $2.60@3.45. Receipts 8,800 head; shipments 2,800 head.

CATTLE—Market active at $2.25@4.50. Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 400 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market strong for sheep at $2.00@3.50. Receipts, 800 head; shipments, none. Lambs—Market firm at $3.00@4.40.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 95¾c.

CORN—Spot market weaker; No. 2, 29½c.

OATS—Spot market dull and weaker; No. 2, 23½c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 9¼@10½c per pound dressed weight; sheep at 8@8¾c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7½@8½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market firm for sheep; lambs a shade stronger. Sheep, $2.50@3.75; lambs, $4.50@5.87½.

A FOOL never wants to learn, but the WISE MAN reads that OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.
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This valuable preparation cures by its nutritive and alterative power. It is a true emulsion,—not a lime soap, is easily digested, quickly assimilated, and shows its wonderful action on blood, tissue and nerve by a most marked improvement from the first dose.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
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is stamped in the best watch cases made. It is the trade mark of the *Keystone Watch Case Company*, of Philadelphia, the oldest, largest and best-known factory in the world—1500 employees, capacity 2000 cases daily. Its products are sold by all jewelers. It makes the celebrated *Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases*, now fitted with the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the case—the
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